Why 8 Jewish Teachers Were Fired

By HARRY RAYMOND

A charge made March 16, 1950, by Forest Hills High School mathematics instructor Cyril Graze that there was a "cesspool of bigotry at the Board of Education" was alarmingly confirmed last week when Superintendent of Schools William Jansen ordered the suspension of Graze and seven other Jewish teachers from the school system.

Graze, for 10 years chairman of the Teachers Union Academic Freedom Committee, and his seven colleagues had led a vigorous crusade to eliminate anti-Negro and anti-Semetic reading matter from school textbooks. They gained outstanding distinction for their work with parents in Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods to eliminate ghetto school conditions. They gave militant and effective leadership for improved educational facilities generally and for improved economic standards for teachers.

TIMONE'S INFLUENCE

For a long time the Board of Education has been strongly influenced in its actions by George A. Timone, board member and former follower of the Detroit fascist Charles E. Coughlin. His racist ideas, lauded by the reactionary weekly "Brooklyn Tablet," have become the policy of the board and have seeped into the classrooms like slow poison.

Jansen singled out the eight teachers for persecution in star chamber proceedings. The charge against them was that they had refused to answer his question of whether or not they were now or ever had been members of the Communist Party.

When the teachers were called in one by one, they quite properly refused to answer the superintendent's question concerning political belief. They backed their refusal by pointing to Section 26-a of the Civil Service Law, which states: "No person shall directly or indirectly ask, indicate or transmit orally or in writing the political affiliation of any employe in the civil service of the state or of any division or city thereof. . . ."

NEWMAN CASE

Arthur Newman, instructor of English for 17 years, Gompers Vocational High School, Bronx, was called in by Jansen after he had charged there was no equality of opportunity for Negro and Puerto Rican children in the Southeast Bronx. Jansen considered such an utterance "subversive." He asked Newman the illegal question about political beliefs. Newman refused to reply, but told Jansen:

"I would welcome questions about the part I played in bringing to the attention of the Board of Education the Coughlinite and Nazi connections of a former dean of boys at Gompers. Or the part I played at about the same time in securing an investigatio nby the Board of Education of the then principal of Gompers, Charles J. Pickett, who was engaged in padding his salary by manipulating registration figures. I might ask parenthetically whether the Board of Education would welcome questions concerning why these two were never punished."

Parents and teachers in the East Bronx, however, were not interested in Newman's political views.

'ONE OF US'

"We judge a teacher by his qualifications and classroom performance," they said in a statement to the Board of Education. They asked: "Why do you insult our community by attacking a teacher who is one of us, who understands our needs, and who helps us? Why do you attack him and protect those who mock us—the May Quinns and Gladys Laubenheimers, the anti-Semites, the Negro haters and Puerto Rican haters?" (May Quinn and Gladys Laubenheimer, both teachers, had made anti-Semitic and anti-Negro utterances in the classroom but were allowed to continue teaching.)

Miss Dorothy Bloch, for 15 years English teacher in Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro ghetto of Brooklyn, was active in the fight against discriminatory activities of Miss Quinn. Miss Bloch and Julius Lemansky, social science instructor for 17½ years in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Boys High School, were called before the Jansen inquisition.

Both stated under protest they

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Koreans Make 4 New Concessions to Speed a Cease-Fire

The Koreans made four substantial concessions in Panmunjom truce talks yesterday, in a major effort to end the Pentagon-inspired stalemate. Lt. Gen. Nam Il announced acceptance of Gen. Ridgway's proposal to begin discussion now on "Item Five" of the truce agenda, the item under which will be considered all questions on what to do after an armistice is signed.

The Koreans also accepted a Ridgway proposal that war prisoners be released after the armistice be put on parole not to fight again. They agreed to give up their demand for five islands off the west coast of Korea, agreed that there be a definition of "coastal waters" and promised to study the Ridgway proposal for unlimited rotation of troops during a truce, rather than a fixed number per month.

However, the string of Korean concessions still left the Ridgway negotiators stubbornly insistent on a prisoner exchange scheme which would permit Chinese and Korean prisoners to be turned over to the fascist mercies of Syngman Rhee or Chiang Kai-shek. The Koreans have objected to this scheme, and press association correspondents suggested yesterday that Ridgway would continue to use this as an excuse for turning down the Koreans' entire nine-point prisoner exchange program.

Nam, accepting Adm. Joy's proposal of four days ago to take up item five, proposed a full dress session of the main negotiating teams

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BULLETIN

Ickes, New Dealer, Truman Foe, Dies in Washington at 77

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior and long time Roosevelt New Dealer, died tonight at Emergency Hospital at the age of 77. Ickes resigned from the cabinet in 1946 after denouncing President Truman's nomination of Edwin C. Pauley as Undersecretary of the Navy. He charged Pauley with offering a bribe if he would drop the government fight for the oil rich tidelands.

STATE DEP'T CRUSHES PLAN TO SPEED KOREA PEACE IN UN

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The State Department's steamroller crushed any hope for speeding up a Korean peace through the medium of the United Nations when the Assembly's Political Committee voted 51-5 against a Soviet resolution directing the Assembly to stay in session and act immediately on Korea. The Assembly is expected now to adjourn tomorrow or Tuesday.

By a similar vote, the main Political Committee approved a joint British-French-State Department resolution deferring UN action on a permanent Korea peace until after an armistice is signed or until after "other developments"—a vague formulation which would leave it up to Washington when, if ever, the question of Korea's peace and independence would come up for UN consideration.

In flaying Washington's refusal to let the UN speed a Korean settlement, Soviet dtputy foreign

(Continued on Page 8)

Wool Trust Makes 15 Wage-Cut Demands on Union

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 3.—American Woolens, pacesetting the textile industry's drive against the unions, has handed the CIO Textile Workers Union a 15-point package of wage-cut demands that has staggered the imagination of even those who expected the worst.

The demands, if granted, would wipe out entirely last year's 9½ cents hourly raise and more. They were handed the union despite the TWUA's decision not to ask for a raise this year.

The corporation wants the new contract as a condition for staying North, claiming the concessions must be granted if the corporation is to compete with the Southern mills.

Here's what the corporation is asking:

- Elimination of paid holidays which the company claims cost it $1,300,000 a year.
- Elimination of the second shift premium of four cents an hour which the company says cost $300,000 a year.
- Elimination of the escalator clause cost-of-living adjustments.
- A cut of the third shift premiums from seven to five cents an hour.
- Elimination of the Saturday and Sunday premium.
- A change of computation for vacation qualifications designed to greatly reduce the amount of such pay to the workers.
- A change in computation for the minimum pay scales from a daily to a weekly basis, which is also designed to chisel substantially on the income for the workers.
- Provision for the "complete

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Union Sub-Getters Call Parley to Step Up Drive

Leaders of the Worker's circulation campaign in the trade union movement decided over the weekend to call a conference of active campaigners in all New York unions for Saturday morning, Feb. 16, as a major step in their drive for 2,500 subscriptions.

Reports from various areas of Manhattan yesterday indicated bumper turnouts at the breakfast mobilizations. Sub getting results will be reported here tomorrow.

The Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom which is organizing the drive in the unions, has so far obtained some 720 subs, or about 29 percent of its objective.

A spokesman for the committee said that all union campaigners have been urged to shoot for three-quarters of the goals they have set by Feb. 16. The committee has decided to aim for 1,800 subs as its objective by that date.

Leading the campaign in the unions are the readers in locals asociated with the Fur Workers Joint Board. Of the goal of 200 they have turned in 110 subs, or 5 percent. They have far outstripped their competitors in the Furriers Union, readers belonging to the Fur Joint Council, who have turned in 100 subs out of a goal of 450, or 22 percent.

Jointly both groups of fur workers now have obtained 210 subscriptions, slightly less than a third of their combined objective of 650. They are a good deal ahead of the Distributive Workers with whom they are competing. The Distributive Workers, with a goal of 850 also turned in 210 subs or a quarter of their objective.

A second to the Fur Joint Board readers are those in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union who have gotten 35 subs out of 75 or 48 percent. Printing workers with 60 out of 200 are third with 30 percent.

Many unionists have apparently gotten subs which they have

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EDITOR AL RICHMOND REPORTS ON HIS OWN TRIAL IN SMITH ACT FRAMEUP

— See Page 3 —

Southern Calif. Opens Drive for Big 5 Pact

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—A petition drive for a five-power pact was under way Friday following unanimous approval of a Southern California Peace Crusade workshop conference. The conference, held over the week-end, went on record opposing the Smith and McCarran Acts as "enabling legislation" for war.

A telegram sent the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged non-ratification of the Japanese "peace" treaty be recommended to Congress. The Armed Services Committee was urged to oppose universal military training and to wipe out jimcrow in all branches of the armed services.

A resolution was approved proposing that the Peace Crusade national office organize one million "marchers for peace" to call upon government officials in Washington.

Other action by the 207 delegates:

• Approval of a delegation to the board of education protesting bomb scare drills and "red alerts" for children.

• Telegrams demanding freedom for Mrs. Rosalie Ingram and her son Sammie from a Georgia life sentence.

• A demand for reinstatement of three doctors dismissed from Cedars of Leban hospital for "political reasons."

Mrs. Ingram is a Negro who was helped by her teen-age sons in staving off an attack by an armed white farmer. During the scuffle, the farmer was killed.

The three doctors, victims of the war hysteria, are Murray Abotwitz, Richard W. Lippman and Alexander Pennes.

After the keynote address by Halois Moorhead, national executive secretary, American Women for Peace, the conference was organized into five panels.

War as it relates to high prices; youth; the wage freeze; jimcrow and rights of all minorities; cultural, religious and academic freedom.

Panel leaders were Virginia Myerson, Ralph Beal, Wyndham Mortimer, Lillian Moore and Sanford Goldner.

Closing remarks were made by Peter Hyun, Southern California Peace Crusade executive director. He urged "all-out mobilization of every peace committee in every community in Southern California to get signatures to the five power peace pact petition and to intensify efforts in every way to press for an immediate armistice in the Korean war."

67 Signers For Big 5 Pact In Two Hours

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Five members of American Veterans for Peace rolled up 67 signatures in two hours in the North Beach shopping district to petitions asking Congress and the President to initiate a conference for a five power peace pact. The next day a group working door to dor in the same area added 101.

Better than 50 percent of those asked to sign did so without argument, the circulators said. Roughly, another 25 percent showed reluctanee. Outright opposition to signing was demonstrated by only the remaining 25 percent.

One North Beach resident was so taken by the chance to register for peace that he conducted one of the veterans to his home, where the entire family signed—five members in all. Another signer, a culinary worker, utilized the discussion to indict the majority of U. S. trade union leaders for failure to support the growing U. S. peace movement.

GARMENT WORKERS TO RALLY WEDNESDAY FOR BIG 5 PACT

The Garment Workers Peace Committee jumps into the petition drive for a Big Five peace pact in typical style this Wednesday with a garment workers' rally at the Yugoslav Hall.

On the agenda are Len De Caux, editor of March of Labor; Thomas Richardson, co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade, detailed petition planning, and topnotch entertainment. The rally starts at 6 p.m. to permit the maximum attendance of garment workers from the shops.

The garment area is growingly familiar with the activities of the peace committee. Through the summer and fall, rain or shine, lunch hour street meetings in the garment area attracted large and attentive crowds, with rank and file workers at the mike. On one rainy day a collection of $30 was taken up for telegrams to the President urging an immediate cease fire in Korea.

The Negro and white workers who carry the load for the peace committee got great results on the Christmas peace card campaign and predict even better results with the petitions for negotiations between the big powers. They report garment workers, feeling the pinch of the war profiteering economy very sharply, overwhelmingly for peace, and speaking out more and more.

523 SIGN FOR BIG 5 PACT IN NORTHERN CALIF. AREA

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 3.—Some 260 signatures for a five power peace pact were collected in the East Bay this weekend, bringing to 523 the total number collected there to date, the Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Peace Council announced today.

Ann Yanish, council petition coordinator, reported the 260 names were gathered by 20 persons working from one-half hour to two hours each.

One group of four, she said, collected 27 names on the petition in one-half hour Sunday in East Oakland without receiving a single refusal. Two of the four collected 73 signatures the previous day.

The two reported a good response, and collected 20 names on their petitions during slightly more than an hour.

HOW WORKING WOMEN FIGHT EFFECTS OF WAR DRIVE

By CUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Multiply the war-borne problems of male workers by 10 and you get some idea of what women in the shops are facing today.

From discrimination in the hiring office to layoffs that violate seniority, Chicago working women are caught in a squeeze play that cuts their wages, curbs their opportunity for advancement, makes them a special prey to speedup and unsafe conditions and denies them any consideration of the special problems which they have as women.

The detailed picture of what women workers are confronted with today was presented here recently as a conference called by the UE District 11 leadership, a conference which was significant mainly because so few unions ever take the time to study these problems.

WAGES came in for the main stress, with the delegates revealing some of the unique and cunning methods used by the employers to exploit women.

Said one delegate: "Management always excuses low rates for women by claiming we can't do heavy work. To hear them talk, you'd think only professional weight-lifters deserve good pay and that women's productive skill makes no profit at all for the company."

They told of double standards in the shops for men and women—double rate sheets, double job classifications, double seniority lists—with women always on the short end.

THE CONFERENCE was small but significant as a beginning. It reflected the fight women in the shops are making for their rights and their needs—although too often they are fighting almost alone.

"They tried to fire 180 women from our shop during the slack season on phony charges of 'absenteeism,'" reported Rose Lach of Phoenix Metal Cap Local 190. "They would have robbed these women of their jobs, and of unemployment compensation, but we proved that these women were absent only when they had to be, usually with sick children—and we got them all reinstated."

In some shops, such as the International Harvester plant at West Pullman, the fight for equal pay for equal work has been largely won.

LORETTA HOPKE reported that women here make as much as $2.30 an hour on piecework and average $1.71 on day work. "But there is still a running battle against discrimination," she said, "and recently we saved 160 women from a discriminatory layoff."

What's more, in the 50 departments of this plant, women are barred from 25, and there are no Negroes in 11.

The conference revealed the special forms of discrimination against Negro women, singled out by management in attempting to create division in the union ranks by color and by sex.

Maetea Lewis, of Local 1150, made a stirring appeal for union action to force companies to hire Negro women

WASHINGTON SEEKS STOOGES IN ISRAEL TO REBUILD NAZIS

By LOUIS HARAP

The world is now seeing an effort by the State Department not only to restore the old Nazi forces in West Germany, but to hire a certain group in the new state of Israel to help them "restore" the Nazi forces morally. Washington wants to ally the U. S. A. to the Nazis without appearing in too bad a light.

This is being done through the so-called Adenauer offer to give "reparations" to the state of Israel for the 6,000,000 murdered Jews.

What are the realities of the Adenauer offer of "reparations" to the Jewish people through payment to Israel for rehabilitation of the Jewish victims of the Nazis there? It should first be clear that the payment of "reparations" by the Boon regime is highly doubtful. For Adenauer has made it plain that he gives priority to claims of Nazis to compensation and pensions for their "hardships" since the war's end over the claims of Jewish victims of Nazism.

An even more serious matter, however, is the real intent of Adenauer's offer. It is not "reparations" to the Jewish victims. In fact, the scheme is not Adenauer's at all, but rather a bargain struck between Adenauer and our own State Department to facilitate the rearmament of West Germany and the incorporation of the Boon regime into the anti-Soviet war plans of the Truman administration.

PRESSURE ADMITTED

For the State Department is well aware that there is great resistance among real democrats and the Jewish people all over the world to the inclusion of a renazified West Germany among the "free" nations of the world. The State Department has therefore put pressure on both the Bonn regime and the Ben Gurion government in Israel to engage in direct negotiations, ostensibly for "reparations" to the Jews, but actually to draw off the resistance to rearmament of renazified Germany.

The New York Times dispatch from Tel Aviv on Jan. 2 made no bones about the matter: "Under tacit pressure from Western powers [read, State Department], Israel will make a direct approach shortly to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Boon government demanding reparations."

About a week later, the Knesset debated the matter and, only by Ben Gurion's pressure on the religious bloc in the government colation, and the invocation of "party discipline" in his own Mapai Party, did Ben Gurion succeed in squeaking through approval of direct negotiations. The vote was 61 to 50, with five abstentions. Opposed were the General Zionists, the left wing Zionist Mapam, the Communist Party, Herut and a few individual deputies. As for the people of Israel, there is no doubt that a majority oppose direct negotiations with a government that harbors and encourages participation by Nazi murderers of the six million.

Protest meetings and demonstrations are being held all over Israel. And a recent poll of 10,000 Israel's showed the decisle sentiment of 80 percent opposed to direct negotiations.

BACK-DOOR TACTICS

But what of American Jewry? The so-called leaders of the major Jewish organizations are full participants in this plot to use the Jews to rehabilitate West Germany in the eyes of the masses of decent humanity. The term "plot" is here used advisedly, for this scheme was hatched by back door and top secret negotiations from start to finish.

The Jewish people have nowhere been consulted in the slightest. The State Department has been intriguing mainly through Dr. Nahum Goldmann, co-chairman of the Jewish Agency and chairman of the World Jewish Congress. Secret negotiations have concerned the Ben Gurion government, the Boon government and "leaders" of major bourgeois Jewish organizations all over the world.

In October, representatives of 20 of these organizations met at a top secret conference at the Waldorf-Astoria and approved the plan for direct negotiations.

Dr. Goldmann later talked with U. S. High Commissioned John J. McCloy in Boon; he then hurried on to Jerusalem, where he held a top secret conference with Ben Gurion and the Jewish Agency executive—so secret, that not even Agency (non-executive) members were permitted to attend. Ten came the artificial majority approval by the Knesset for direct negotiations;

Jan. 20 at a meeting in New York a "Policy Committee" of Jewish "leaders" of nine countries that was so secret that the meeting place was not generally known until afterward, the Knesset approval was seconded. At this last meeting, however, the Agudus Israel (Orthodox) representative voted against direct negotiations and the representatives of tion felt, many others expressed agogue Council of America abstained.

AWAKE TO DEAL

This last show of resistance was a sign that the Jewish people all over the world were awakening to the meaning of this shameful deal to make the Adenauer government clean in the eyes of the world. For, not only had the Israeli people made their opposition felt, many others expressed resistance to negotiating with the murderers of the six million.

Here are a few of the many organized expressions of opposition: the executive of the General Zionists of France, the Polish Religious Kehillah and meetings of Jews all over Poland, 70 of the most distinguished Jewish cultural workers of Argentina, the Jews of Brazil and the executive council of the Jews of Australia. In this country an emergency conference of 67 Jewish organizations in Chicago a week ago voted opposition to direct negotiations. Leading Zionists like Harry Torczynor of New York and Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein have also expressed opposition. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver called the Knesset approval an "immature act" of statesmanship on the part of the Ben Gudion government.

There is still time for the Jewish masses to veto this betrayal by their false leaders of the memory of the six million and of the peace of the world. Already great damage has been done As a correspondent of the conservative London Jewish Chronicle at the UN General Assembly remarked in the issue of Dec. 7, 1951, "There is growing realization that these negotiations (with Adenauer) have already made an incalculable contribution to Germany's moral rehabilitation, while the question of whatever or not Germany will pay reparations to the Jews remains as doubtful as ever."

American Jews are regarded as having a special responsibility to mobilize rapidly to prevent this process from going any further. For the American Jewish leadership is decisive in this affair, and the Jewish masses here can stop these "leaders" from carrying this betrayal any farther. An opportunity for the mobilization of mass Jewish sentiment against negotiation with the renazified Boon regime is offered by the Jewish people's conference on the question scheduled for Feb. 7, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Diplomat, New York. All Jewish organizations, landsmanshaften, societies, women's groups, fraternal bodies, congregations, youth groups, trade unions, shop groups, cultural organizations and every other gathering of Jewish people should send delegates to this conference. The Jewish masses can make a great contribution to the struggle for peace by defeating this plan to use them to help whitewash a renazified West Germany and to facilitate the revival of a menacing Wehrmacht.

QUEENS WOMAN'S INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN ROCKS WORRIED MACHINES

By MICHAEL SINGER

A courageous woman, waging a stirring uphill battle against intrenched and intertwined political machines, striking out with fearless independence to challenge the slick, well-heeled and patronage-padded network of major party candidates, is creating the first and one of the most significant election stirs of the 1952 campaign.

She is Mrs. Thelma Bearman, candidate for Congress in the 5 C. D. in Queens, on the Better Schools Party ticket. Faced by a deliberately conspired special election date on Feb. 19 and with less than two weeks to obtain the necessary 3,000 signatures on her petition, Mrs. Bearman has already caused widespread interest in her program and head-scratching, lip-biting anxieties in opposition headquarters.

The special election, designated by Gov. Dewey in an unprecedented hurry, will fill the congressional seat made vacant when former Rep. T. Vincent Quinn, a Roe-machine candidate, won the District Attorney's seat last November.

A form of political nepotism gave the Democratic nomination to Councilman Hugh Quinn, a cousin of the former Congressman, and long a darling of the most rabid witch-hunters, Christian Fronters, and foes of low-cost public housing.

McCARTHY ECHO

Quinn has a councilmanic record that makes him the local echo of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. His frenzied atomic "patriotism" and kinship to organized bigots who stormed City Hall with hate and venom to block low-rent housing to Negroes, Jews, Italian-Americans and low-income workers, has been the Democratic Party's biggest disgrace in the Council.

His bed-fellow opponent on the Republican ticket is Robert Tripp Ross, who was replaced in Congress by T. Vincent Quinn. Ross supported the Taft-Hartley Law and his political ties are with Sen. Robert Taft, who has received the unanimous pledge of the Queens GOP delegation.

Against this bipartisan gangup of reaction Mrs. Bearman has set in motion a coalition program that will spur the entire peace and progressive unity movement for the April primaries and the November elections. She has until tomorrow (Tuesday) to file the required 3,000 signatures that will put her on the ballot. Her difficulty is highlighted by the fact that not even the so-called No-Boss ticket which had such major candidates ah Rudolph Halley, Anthony Livoti, Boro President candidate, and former Democratic DA Charles Sullivan, could break through the machine domination of the Board of Elections last November.

FIGHT FOR SCHOOLS

Mrs. Bearman is widely known and respected for her struggles to win new schools, improve old ones and secure better education in the Fifth Congressional District. She is chairman of the Kew Meadows Schools Committee comprising six schools in the Flushing-Hillcrest area and it was her leadership which forced the city to drop plans for eliminating seven schools in

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EDITOR REPORTS OWN TRIAL IN SMITH ACT FRAMEUP

By AL RICHMOND

(Al Richmond, executive editor of the People's World, west coast progressive newspaper, is reporting the Los Angeles frameup trial of himself and 14 other victims of the police-state Smith Act).

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—With a jury selected, the first of the series of Smith Act trials scheduled across the country, will get under way Monday. Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney Ray H. Kinnison will open for the government when Judge William C. Mathes' court reconvenes.

Defense opening statements will be presented by William Schneiderman, one of the 15 California Smith Act defendants, acting as his own counsel; A. L. Wirrin, Leo Branton, Jr., and Ben Margolis.

The remaining two defense attorneys, Alexander Schullman and Norman Leonard, will present their opening statements at the conclusion of the prosecution's case.

Twelve jurors and four alternates were chosen in a one-day session Friday. Television and movie cameras covered the courthouse steps and newspaper photographers leaped about, catching shots of the principals.

Schneidermann, flanked by his co-defendants on the courthouse steps, and facing the jail across the street, where he and the others had spent four and a half months awaiting reasonable bail, made a brief statement through TV:

"We are here to defend our rights as Americans to think as we please," he said.

"This is the first time in the history of our country that an attempt is being made to outlaw a political party. We believe that the program of a political party can only be submitted to the judgment of the people, not the courts, and we are here to defend the Bill of Rights for all Americans."

In behalf of the defense attorneys grouped around him, Wirrin said, the defendants were, "on trial for their ideas."

"They hope and expect the jury will acquit them," he said, "and they have this hope not for themselves alone, but for every American who lover liberty and is willing to fight for it."

The jury is composed of eight women and four men. Of the men two are oil refinery workers, one is a stationery store proprietor and the other is a retired mining prospector. The women all described

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Jersey Officials Join Fight on Fla. Terror

NEWARK, Feb. 3.—A U. S. Congressman, two State Asemblymen, three ministers and an array of youth and adult leaders from churches and civic organizations paid tribute to Florida martyrs Harry and Harriet Moore at a Young Peoples Memorial Meeting in Newark's Alumni House.

Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio, of Newark, sent a message from Washington expressing "outrage and sorrow."

"I trust," the message stated, "that the martyred Mr. and Mrs. Moore, who died for the American principles for which they worked so valiantly, will not have given their lives in vain, but rather that this tragedy will provide the needed stimulus to obtain at long last the enactment of civil rights legislation by the Congress."

The two authors of the unanimously-passed State Assembly resolution demanding Federal intervention in Florida spoke at the meeting.

Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser told the closely-packed audience that he would make every effort to see that the murderers are brought to justice. But he warned that action by public officials will be effective only to the extent that the people organize to back it up.

"Some cannot speak in Florida," Assemblyman Samuel Saiber said to applause, "but we do dare to speak out for all to hear."

Expressing the hope that every state legislature will follow the lead of New Jersey, the Assemblyman warned that the "hoodlums who formerly used ropes and guns now use dynamite, and they will use the atom-bomb if we don't stop them."

Saiber also warned that the bombings inevitably will spread "to California, to Maine, and—yes—New Jersey" if not halted.

"If you want to be free and equal human beings, you must have courage," was the message brought by the Rev. Harold S. Williamson, of Jersey City.

Rev. Williamson's own courage was warmly applauded as he told of his trip to Florida to attend the Klan-menaced funeral of Mrs. Moore. He was part of a delegation which then called on the Governor of Florida, Fuller Warren, to demand punishment of the guilty.

The Governor increased the reward offered for the apprehension of the bombers to $5,000, and then invited the delegation to the first mixed luncheon in the history of Florida's State House.

Declaring that "freedom is everybody's job," the Rev. Melvin Bullock, fiery young pastor of the Hopewell Baptist Church, called on young people and their organizations to "stand as a united force" to halt the terror.

"If we are frightened by labels and red-baiting," he said, "there will be more Harriet Moore funerals."

He urged a permanent youth committee to fight for equal rights, and suggested that a day of national mourning should be set aside on which all Negroes and their white allies should leave their jobs to hold memorial gatherings.

Rev. M. M. Thomas, of Orange, sounded a solemn warning that Negro youths in the South would have to defend themselves with whatever means were at hand if the terrorist wave is not halted.

The treasurer of the Elizabeth branch of the N.A.A.C.P., B. M. Nesbitt, urged that a boycott of Florida resorts and products be taken to all chambers of commerce.

Other speakers included William Davis, leader of the Young Republicans; Miss Kathleen Lee, youth director, Bethany Baptist church Juanita Griffin, secretary, N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council, Elizabeth; Richard Hoppe, fair practices chairman, United Electrical workers, Bayway; and Charles A. Wilhoft, Jr., Unitarian church.

The meeting was also supported by the youth division of the Old First Church and by the Metropolitan Baptist church youth. Miss Lenora Wilson gave a brief history of the Florida events. The meeting was chaired by Mrs. Naomi Johnson.

CAPITAL MEETING

Delegates are now being chosen in Jersey organizations for the Washington civil rights mobilization scheduled for Feb. 17-18. The mobilization is sponsored by the NAACP and 25 other national organizations, including AFL, CIO, the major Jewish organizations, churches and other organizations.

Pre-conference registration and accreditation by the national parent body are required of delegates.

Arbitrators Cut Hosiery Pay 15% in North

A three-man panel of arbitrators ordered a wage cut of up to 25 percent for 20,000 members of the AFL's American Federation of Hosiery Workers working in unionized shops.

The decision was rendered on the ground that the northern organized mills cannot compete with unorganized southern plants.

Estimates put the general wage reduction at about 15 percent.

Gen. Tokarev Dies in Moscow

MOSCOW.—Maj. Gen. Nikolai Tokarev, former editor of the Soviet naval organ, Red Fleet, and more recently executive of the Naval publishing house, died Friday.

GUARDS TRIED TO ROUGH UP STEVE NELSON IN COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3. — An ugly physical attack on Steve Nelson by three court guards, who tried to drag him from the courtroom, almost prevented the Communist leader from filing his motion for a delay of the sentence last Thursday.

The attack was made just after the jury's verdict. It was defeated by Nelson's courage and stubborn resistance. Had it succeeded Nelson might be lying in prison under heavy sentence today.

Here is what happened in court as I witnessed it from the nearest seat at the press table four feet away from Nelson:

The jury—a handpicked jury—had finally given its verdict after an unexpected disagreement that lasted 21 hours. The verdict meant that Steve Nelson might be buried alive for 20 years for urging an end to the bloodshed in Korea. And the Communist leader didn't take it lying down. He rose to his feet and looked sternly at the jurors and said:

"I want you to look me in the eyes and know what a wrong you have done to me and yourselves. This unjust verdict will be on your consciences. You brought it under the influence of the 'Thirteenth Juror,' who is war hysteria, fear and your employer."

That was all Nelson had to say. He was calm, but stern, as he spoke. But Judge Harry M. Montgomery, a leader of the Americans Battling Communism group, didn't like it. He called to the guards to "restrain" Nelson. And three husky men grabbed the former Pittsburgh steel worker by the shoulders violently and tried to drag him away from the counsel rail in the direction of the back door of the courtroom.

Nelson stood like iron, however. His old strength seemed to

(Continued on Page 6)

STEELWORKERS CHARGE TRUMAN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR STALL ON PACT

STEELWORKERS, hard hit by a war economy of skyrocketing prices and taxes, are showing the greatest militancy in years in their fight against the steel trust.

They have answered the big steel companies' refusal to grant their demands (despite record breaking profits of $2,600,000,000) by flooding Philip Murray's office with hundreds of resolutions demanding wage increases.

Bethlehem steelworkers gave their answer when shop stewards from Locals 2598, 2599 and 2600 voted these instructions to their 32-man delegation to the recent union convention in Atlantic City:

1) Oppose any move to have the Wage Stabilization Board determine wage maximums; 2) No sacrifice of the non-economic demands of the union's 22-point program to win wage increase; 3) shut the steel industry down rather than work without a contract.

"BETHLEHEM Steelworker," shop paper issued by the Lehigh Valley Section of the Communist Party, then asks:

"How come a strike was not called after the steelworkers had forced a 'no wage freeze' and 'no contract-no work' policy upon their leaders?

"First blame must be put on Truman, who went to bat for the steel companies. It was Truman who called on the steel union leaders to turn their demands over to his 'Wage Freeze' Board. The steel companies had insisted on this all along. It was their excuse for refusing to negotiate.

"TRUMAN THREATENED the steelworkers with the Taft-Hartley Act, while he asked their leaders to do what the companies wanted in his letter of honey, starting with 'Dear Phil.'

"How come Murray changed his mind after he had said: 'No contract-No work?'

"This is the result of supporting Truman and his big business war program. Truman cries 'patriotism' 'Korea' and 'Soviet aggression,' and Murray is ready to throw steelworker demands down the drain.

"Calling off the strike only encourages Truman to stall the Korean truce talks, to keep that 'profitable' war going, and to kill more thousands of our boys.

"TRUMAN'S PHONY 'patriotism' means: help the rich make more $billions off the hides of workers, from war deal, from tax graft.

"It is real patriotism for steelworkers to fight for better living conditions, democracy and peace.

"It is the Steel Trust's cold-blooded fight against these needs, its profitable war program and anti-labor laws, that make up the real 'treason' of our time.

"The phony cry of 'Soviet Aggression' was even answered by Philip Reed, chairman of the General Electric Co., who admitted on Dec. 4 that: 'Russia will not deliberately precipitate another world war in the forseeable future.'"

Negro Press Roundup

CHICAGO DEFENDER columnist Walter White raps Mrs. Edith Sampson, apologist for U. S. white supremacy declaring "it is unfortunate that she permitted herself at Paris to denounce Miss Josephine Baker for not taking lying down the insult the latter encountered at the Stork Club."

White reminds Mrs. Sampson of the time in a Washington Hotel with a group of Town Hall speakers themselves apologizing for U. S. imperialism "the group was bluntly refused service because Mrs. Sampson was a member of the dinner party?"

"For Mrs. Sampson's sake," White continues, "as well as for that of the fight against bigotry, to which she has contributed so much, it is to be devoutly hoped she will in the future refuse to permit herself to be pitted as one colored woman against another to pull America's scorched racial chestnuts out of the international fire."

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THE AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Earl Brown gives most of the credit for the victory over Stuyvesant Town to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which he says "voluntarily stopped the evictions of the 19 tenants and accepted the Hendrixes." feels this was real "democracy" which "though it often works slowly, painfully, it pays off handsomely whenever it does."

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THE AGE says of the Stuyvesant Town victory "let no one get the idea that Metropolitan's officials switched their position because of any liberal spirit. Bad publicity and mounting resentment of thousands who believe in free speech caused the switch. No one likes to be branded a bigot."

The Age colmnist E. D. Talley asks "what kind of service is Edith Sampson doing to the millions of American Negroes who put her where she is, by attacking another Negro who is insulted because she was one of the same race as that 15 million?"

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THE COURIER declares "the floggings and terrorism which have occurred in isolated communities in the Carolinas and Florida . . . indicates that the Ku Klux Klan is again trying to come back.

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THE AFRO-AMERICAN hits the U. S. Military Academy at West Point for hanging "the portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee, wearing the rebel gray of the Confederate army. . . . But there is a blank space on the wall to the left of traitor Lee's whiskered features. . . . We are suggesting that this would be the logical place to hang the portrait of Gen. Benedict Arnold wearing the uniform of the British army." The Afro points out that Lee violated and betrayed the oath he took at West Point when he led the rebels against the Union. "If the treachery of General Lee merits the honor of having his portrait hanging in the Halls of West Point so does that of Gen. Arnold. . . . Who would argue that both are not of the same stripe?"

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Why Detroit Interests The House Un-Americans

THE NEXT STOP in the House Un-American Committee's current witchhunt tour is reported to be Detroit. The ostensible purpose, of course, is to look for "subversive" influences in war industries. This is not the first time the Un-Americans show interest in Detroit and vicinity. Back in the committee's initial pre-war days, when unionism and an anti-fascist spirit were spreading rapidly among the workers in the auto industry, the Un-Americans were Johnny-on-the-spot to red-brush the auto union, especially its most progressive and militant leaders.

Those were the days when the CIO as a whole, including John L. Lewis, its founder and head, were the committee's chief target. The pattern of the Un-Americans, then headed by Martin Dies, soon became well known. Wherever an organizing drive, a strike, an NLRB election campaign or a struggle of the unemployed were under way, the committee was on the spot to discover a "red plot" and grab the headlines.

Through its 14-year history the committee took frequent interest in Detroit, but it wasn't interested in the area's anti-labor, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Black Legion killers, the Nazi bund that was once strong or the once influential fascist priest Charles E. Coughlin. It sought only to pin a "subversive" label on those auto unionists who were most distinguished as fighting progressive.

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WHY IS DETROIT on the itinery of the Un-Americans now? Because the pattern is still the same and because all the red-baiting and "subversive" labeling has neither wiped out militancy nor the conditions that call for militant and progressive leadership.

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The struggle today is not so much to organize the workers and win union recognition, as it was in the thirties. It is now mainly against the increasing burdens of the war economy, speedup in the plants and mass unemployment outside them; the moving of industries to other areas and the freeze in the living standards.

The Un-Americans are especially disturbed today by the example set by Ford Local 600 in its unity, irrespective of ideological differences, on the fight to save the local and the jobs of its members the company is transferring to other lower-wage areas. The committee is apparently further disturbed by the trend in other UAW affiliates to follow the Ford example and the increasing movement within the union for abrogation of the five-year contract and demands for substantial wage raises and a curb on the unilateral right of companies to speedup, fire, promte and demote workers.

BUT MOST disturbing to the Un-Americans must be the plan of the Flint General Motors locals to celebrate on Feb. 17, the 15th anniversary of the great sit-down victory of 1937. It is horrifying to the committee that the workers should commemorate that as a great historic event and that they should invite as participants in the ceremony not only the present heads of the UAW and CIO, but also John L. Lewis and the two "reds" who led the sitdown—Wyndham Mortimer and Robert Travis.

Evidently the Flint workers took it into their heads that what the auto union and the labor movement as a whole need most today is the unity and fighting spirit of the late thirties that powered the CIO when it made its greatest strides forward. By the invitations they extended, they seek to symbolize on their platform the reunion of the very men and forces, the left included, that made their great victory over the open shop possible.

To the Un-Americans this is a "subversive" idea, a "red plot" that must be exposed.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is precisely because of their past experience with the Un-Americans that the auto unionists are most effectively "innoculated" against its poison and "red-scare" tactics. The net result of the committee's operations in Detroit is more likely to spotlight and stimulate the developing movement among the workers for real unity, in defense of jobs and return to a peace economy.

Contributions are still coming in for the fund drive; another $5 from Peppi; $5 from Adam Smith and another dollar from J.E.M. of Argo, Ill.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

The Heroes In Our Midst

AS I READ Steve Nelson's speech last week to the Pittsburgh jury, I was moved to ponder the fact that we live in a time of heroes. The great struggles for peace and freedom always release the stuff of heroism in the common man and generate whole multitudes of heroes. They spring up in every land and amongst every people.

The enemies of peace and freedom are everywhere at great pains to conceal from the people that they are the sole source of heroism. The Nazis called Dimitrov a "terrorist" and "brigand." Chiang Kai-shek referred to Mao Tse-tung as a "bandit." The Wall Street multi-millionaires' term for Debs was "felon."

The enemies of peace and freedom press upon the people acceptance of the toad as hero, and the morality of toads as the utimate of virtue and the heroic. They would wedge a Cvetic or a Philbrick or a Budenz into the heart of America. They make much ado over the misguided bravery of a Carlsen, who risked his life to save $2,000,000 for shipping underwriters and a labor-sweating shipping firm. Always they try to deny the heroism of working men, so that the people might fail to see in these working class heroes the reflected image of their own potential greatness, and thereby forfeit the chance to command their own destiny.

In consequence, the stuff of heroism in a man's fellow worker or next door neighbor oft escapes his notice, although the same man may be quick to rouse to the example of a Tom Paine, of a Gabriel Prosser or Nat Turner before the slave-owners, of a Dimitrov in the Leipzig court, of a Fuchik and Gabriel Peri before the Nazi executioners.

Yet, in today's sharpening battles for peace and the Bill of Rights, the great tradition of Paine and Turner, of Joe Hill and Gene Debs is continued and enriched. The American people, already at the barricades, are putting forth their own Dimitrovs.

It has been remarked by more than one observer of these mockeries of justice which the high and mighty are pleased to call "trials" that Dimitrov had more opportunity to defend himself from the Nazis than the victims of the Smith Act and other persecutions here receive from the exploiters. It is not to be doubted.

Consider, for instance, Steve Nelson. There he stood in the dock of the multi-millionaire kings of Pennsylvania, the Mellons, one of the eight big groups that control the American economy and government. All the forms and trappings of justice were in that court — save the substance of justice itself. Judge, jury, prosecutor, the press and the law itself, buttressed by precedent on precedent, were primed to convict.

Nelson was ill, with broken bones not yet mended. His life for several years had been a hell. He had been hounded and maligned, physically attacked and threatened with death. Only his devoted and brave wife and his equally devoted and brave daughter and son, ages 12 and 8, were there beside him.

Yet, we behold a man, a worker, a Communist, of whom there are potentially millions and tens of millions among the American working class. The accused becomes accuser: "I am defending the right to advocate peace in this court, whatever the consequences may be to myself. I am defending peace in Korea against the Mellons and the United States Steel corporation and the other big war profiteers."

Or consider a William Patterson and a Pettis Perry. In their cases the scales are weighted a hundredfold more in the exploiters' favor. Trials before "juries of their peers"! The very thought is nonsense. The jurors are handpicked from amongst the white supremacist upper middle class, whose very daily existence is based on jimcrow and accommodation to jimcrow. Yet, does anyone doubt how Patterson and Perry will meet their accusers?

And there are the other victims of this inquisition by the high priests of the Almighty Dollar, and the countless men and women, un-named and unhonored, who, at the risk of jobs, homes, liberty and even life, are standing out against all the powerful forces in our country to save the peace and the liberties of us all. Honor and love is the least we can give them. Emulation is what they deserve.

Press Roundup

THE POST's Seymour Freidin complains that French authorities ordered the arrest of Tunisian nationalist leaders "AND Communist leaders, thus lumping both groups together and serving Communist propaganda for a 'national front.'" If only they had been arrested separately, how wonderful it would have been! But now a united front of all Tunisian patriots, Communist and non-Communist alike, is being strengthened. And isn't that enough to make the Post miserable?

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THE NEWS applauds Herbert Hoover's plan for an American empire based on the Western Hemisphere, with the workers and peasants of South America enriching U. S. bankers with their labor. The News calls this idea a "Gibraltar of freedom."

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THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson says that Attorney General McGrath "is a likable man, but not energetic until recently on crime and corruption. . . ."

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THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's Bruce Barton says the "three worst books . . . in their influence on American life" are Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Influence of Sea Power Upon History and Wendell Willkie's One World. Without the first, there would never have been a Civil War, says Barton, and because of the third, there may be a third world war.

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THE HERALD-TRIBUNE's blue-blooded Pegler, Ogden R. Reid, lists some misinformation on about a half-dozen public meetings and other activities held throughout the nation. Reid calls his column "The Red Underground." The only thing underground in it is his decency if one may be a pioneer in applying that description to him.

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THE TIMES says it as if it doesn't believe it itself: "There is one aggressor (in Asia), Soviet-directed Communist aggression." French troops shoot Viet Namese and Tunisians; British troops shoot Egyptians and Malayans. Wall Street finances both imperialism and does its own shooting in Korea, too. Whom does the Times expect to swallow its discredited fables, anymore? . . . Robert Trumbull reports a "resounding personal defeat" for Nehru in India. He "went out of his way to campaign on the scene against A. K. Gopalan, noted Communist leader. . . ." But Gopalan beat "his Congress Party rival by 87,029 votes."

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THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey points out that, just as in the case of the eight teachers ousted in May, 1950, of the eight now suspended, "all are Jews," all are "active members, or officers, of the Teachers Union." Thackrey bluntly calls the policy of school czar Jansen 'union-busting, Jew-baiting."—R. F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Negro History Week Edition

Daily Worker

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TRUMAN AND McCARTHYISM

TRUMAN HIT THE HEADLINES with the remark that the McCarthy goon in the U.S. Senate is a pathological liar.

Whether McCarthy's lying is pathological or not is another question. McCarthy's terror tactics are not the result of his personal pathology, but are the carefully calculated tactics of a pro-fascist who has studied well the Big Lie methods of the German fascists.

But what is the Big Lie with which the Wisconsin terrorist operates to destroy the Bill of Rights?

What is the Big Lie with which he brands as a "traitor" any American who believes in FDR's plan for American-Soviet friendship; or any American who even dares to think that we should not destroy American lives in order to force the fascist Chiang Kai-shek back onto the Chinese people?

What is the Big Lie with which McCarthy is helping to destroy democracy in the United States and trap the American people into a war of world conquest starting with Korea, Formosa, and Southeast Asia?

• • •

WE KNOW WHAT the Big Lie is. It is the Big Lie that America is "menaced" by "Communist aggression" and "Communist subversion from within." It is the Big Lie that the desire for peace is "Communism," that any criticism or opposition to the Korean massacre is "Communism," etc.

It is, finally, the Big Lie that democracy itself is "Communism," since in practicing democracy the labor movement and the people clash with the profiteers, with the Wall Street trusts and the war-making generals.

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IT IS NO COINCIDENCE that just as Truman steps forth again as the nation's saviour from the blight of the hated McCarthyism, a growing number of blows at our basic liberties is coming from the Truman government itself:

• The Negro leader, Paul Robeson, is denied the right to speak to a trade union meeting in Canada, across the border.

• The NAACP appeal for the parole of the heroic Mrs. Rosalie Ingram, Negro mother of 14 children sentenced for life, is brutally denied by a parole board which lies its head off.

• Steve Nelson, courageous patriot, tested enemy of fascism and opponent of the Korean war, is framed in a Pennsylvania courtroom with a 20-year sentence for having dangerous thoughts. Also, the Department of Justice is trying to frame him for another prison under the Smith Act.

• Finally, our country is now going to be defiled and dishonored once more by the opening of the new Smith Act frameups against the California '15' and the New York '16' as well as by the Baltimore and Pennsylvania fraeups.

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THESE ARE BUT A FEW of the examples of the democracy-killing actions of the Washington and state officialdom. There are many others, and they are growing.

Truman's verbal blasts against McCarthyism will be ineffective and make no change in the situation unless the Truman administration is compelled by the people to reverse its course, halt its own thought control under the Smith Act, and quash the frameups against Communists.

How can Truman claim to be fighting McCarthyism in practice when the White House is the leading organizer of thought-control trials and jail sentences?

If Nazi Germany proved anything, it proved that the frameup of Communists is the inevitable opening door to the frameup of democracy and the advance of fascism.

Truman's speeches against McCarthyism will be hypocritical stunts as long as he orders Smith Act frameups on the basis of an alleged "conspiracy to teach and advocate."

With the opening of the new Foley Square frameups in New York, Los Angeles, Baltimore and Pennsylvania, there should be a nationwide protest from all groups.

The freeing of the jailed Communists, and the quashing of all these "thought control" indictments is the front line of the defense of America against the terrorism of McCarthyism.

This is what the people should tell the White House without delay.

A Program to Defend America

• For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.

• For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.

• For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.

• End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—Victim of Force, Violence

By RICHARD O. BOYER

(This is the second of two articles on Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.)

ACTING AS her own attorney, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will defend her honor as an American Communist against the cheap and tawdry fabrications of the Smith Act when the thought-control trial of herself and 15 co-defendants begins in Federal Court at Foley Square on March 3.

Although she has never conspired "to teach and advocate" force and violence, as the Smith Act charges, she is familiar with it. She has seen it used in genocidal government policy against the Negro people over the years and she has protested it over the years and publicly protested it in the heart of the South, in Florida, Alabama, Virginia and North Carolina.

She has fought the force and violence that has taken the lives of hundreds of strikers in Pennsylvania steel and mining towns and she has done it in the citadels of Pennsylvania reaction, speaking at meetings in company towns that were harried by the very police who did the killings. She has suffered as her good and dear friends, such as Frank Little, Joe Hill, Sacco, Vanzetti, and scores of union organizers, have been murdered legally and otherwise by the force and violence of the state and corporation-hired vigilantes.

Her very first speech as a Communist on April 24, 1937, in New York's Mecca Temple, was a scorching indictment of the force and violence used by the fascists against the democratic government of Spain. In this first speech as a member of the Communist Party she pleaded for collective security, for cooperation between the United States, the Soviet Union and the other big powers that peace might be kept, fascism defeated and World War II averted. Today she is still opposing the force and violence of imperialist war, still pleading for world peace, still opposing the force that seeks to rob the American people of the protection of the Bill of Rights.

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SHE JOINED the Communist Party late in 1936 after recovering from a 10 years' illness brought about by her desperate fight for the lives of Sacco and Venzetti. During much of the 10 years as she lay in bed, fighting for her own life, she thought intensely of how peace and happiness and democracy could be brought to all the American people and decided that this could be accomplished only through an American working class party led by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. She regards the day when she joined the Communist Party as the proudest and most significent day of her life.

Since joining she has attended thousands of conferences with her fellow officials of the Communist Party, meetings concerned with peace, the rights of the Negro people, the struggle for higher wages for the American worker, the high price of food, housing, education, cheaper milk for children, sessions which, whatever their subject, always concerned the welfare of the American people.

She has spoken thousands of times, sometimes as much as seven or eight times a day, traveling by car, plane, bus and train to every corner of America and every speech and every word has sought to improve the condition of the American working class. Few know this country better, the mine towns of Pennsylvania, the great steel plants of that state, and of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Rockies in which she was a central figure in the IWW's struggles, particularly in the copper industry, the factory towns of New England, the Pacific Northwest, California and the South.

She has written over 1,000,000 words in the Daily Worker, in her column which has appeared three times a week for the past five years, a column written amid strikes, in union halls, on busses and in hotel rooms. There is not a phrase in the entire 1,000,000 words that has not been dedicated to the peace and welfare of the American people. Above all she has gone out into the highways and byways of her country, meeting the miners and the farmers, the lumberjacks and the seamen, the longshoremen, auto workers and makers of steel, meeting the American people in all their infinite variety, learning from them, enjoying them, and helping them as best she can out of her years of fighting experience.

SHE IS a good woman and a wise woman. One look at her face tells that. It has that calm, peaceful selflessness so common to the Communist leader, an expression that comes to those who devote their thoughts and efforts to great issues. Because of the rich and varied experience she had gained in 20 years of battle for the American working class, Elizabeth was elected a member of the Party's Central Committee shortly after joining the Party. Not long later she became head of its Women's Commission, and today, as a member of its National Committee, she is one of its pre-eminent leaders.

Since the very first day of her Party career, she has been in charge of all campaigns for the freedom of political prisoners and as such headed the successful campaign that freed Tom Mooney in 1939 as well as the drive to free Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis and those convicted with them at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square.

In 1942 she ran as Communist candidate for Congressman-at-large, receiving more than 50,000 votes. She represented the Communist Party of the United States at the founding of the Women's International Democratic Federation at Paris in 1945, writing a series of articles in the gathering for the Daily Worker. Four years later she returned to France as a fraternal delegate to the celebration that marked the 80th birthday of Marcel Cachin, grand old man of the French Communist Party.

In 1926 she was honored at a testimonial dinner, marking her first 20 years in the American labor movement, in which those attending constituted, with the exception of representatives from industry and finance, a veritable "Who's Who" of American life. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent his greetings, as did the Chicago Federation of Labor and Vanzetti from his death cell and Eugene Debs and William Z. Foster and Sidney Hillman. More than 172 l aders of American life sponsored the dinner including Jane Addams, Oscar Ameringer, Floyd Dell, Roger N. Baldwin, Solon DeLeon, Freda Kirchway, Scott Nearing, Walter F. White, Arthur Garfield Hays and many, many others.

Heywood Broun once wrote that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn should be included in any list of the 12 women who had done most for their time and their country. A government which seeks to imprison her condemns not her but itself. In acting as her own attorney at the approaching thought-control trial, she defends not only herself but the cause of world peace and the rights of all the American people.

Teachers

(Continued From Page 1)

were not members of the Communist Party. But Jansen was not satisfied. He prodded them about the politics of their friends, the books they had read and recommended. Miss Bloch and Lemansky drew the line there. They refused to inform on their friends. They were suspended.

All the suspended teachers agreed that Communism was not the issue.

"If you ask the teachers whether Communism is a menace in the schools, they would laugh at you," said Mrs. Dorothy Rand, sixth grade in Harlem's P.S. 170.

Mrs. Rand, with 22 years service in the elementary schools, was one of the eight victims of the Jansen purge. Jansen's wrath decended on her as retaliation for her 15 years of work in the Parent-Teachers Association and activities in the Harlem community for improvement of school and after school facilities for Negro children and elimination of bias and bigotry from the school textbooks.

All theh ousted teachers have top flight records as instructors. None were charged with indoctrination or misconduct. Mrs. Mildred Flacks, a first grade teacher for 20 years and active member of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council for 12 years; Hyman Koppelman, 25 years a high school Spanish instructor, also active in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community, and Samuel Wallach, vice-president and former president of the Teachers Union, outstanding teacher of social studies for 18 years—they conclude the list of the purged teachers.

Mrs. Flacks for years helped plan educational conferences which brought together parents, students and educators to work for removal of anti-Negro and anti-Semitic teaching materials, reduction of class sizes and for improved nursing and remedial services.

Wallach is recorded as rendering distinguished service on the Board of Education's committee to revise the course of study in Economic Citizenship.

"I have tried in all those years to inspire in my youngsters a deep devotion to our Constitution and the Bill of Rights," he said when questioned by Jansen.

Edna Ficks, principal of Prospect Heights High School, Brooklyn, where Koppelman taught, said: "I see nothing to suggest he holds any subversive ideas."

Fifty-one members of the Prospects Heights School faculty met to discuss Koppelman's ouster. The vote was 43 to 8 for of this statement to the Board of Education: "We regret the action of the superintendent. . . . We protest it and ask his reinstatement."

The suspended teachers now face departmental trials. The action comes nearly a year after eight other Jeiwsh teachers were dismissed under similar witchhunt conditions following hearings before Special Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl. The right of the Board of Education to quiz teachers on their political views is currently being tested before the U.S. Supreme Court and the State Supreme Court in Kings County.

Jansen has promised a continuation of the purge. But the Teachers Union, Local 555, which has long been leading the fight for academic freedom, has launched a new and more vigorous crusade in defense of the suspended members.

Our deepest sympathy to
MORRIS and FAMILY
on the death of your
FATHER
RED HOOK SECTION
Brooklyn

Editor Reports

(Continued From Page 3)

themselves as "housewives" and their husbands' occupations were itemized as follows: two welders, two railroad workers, one truck driver, one "in the clothing line" and another a buyer and seller for a food market. The eighth woman, a widow, was married to a writer of mystery stories, books on bridge and a collaborator on a cookbook. One woman and one man juror are Negroes.

The process of jury selection afforded some indication of the difficulties in securing a "fair trial" in this sort of political case, charged with political passions and inspired prejudices. With hardly any searching inquiry for latent bias, four of the 36 persons examined for the regular jury, admitted strong prejudice against Communists. The others mostly claimed ignorance. One after another said he or she had no opinions as to what the Communist Party stands for or advocates.

Declaring that the 15 California victims of the Smith Act whose trial began in Los Angeles Friday were fighting for the liberty of the entire American people, the 16 New York defendants under the thought-control law yesterday sent a telegram saluting the California defendants.

It was signed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, both of whom will act as their own attorneys when the approaching Smith Act trial at Foley Square begins on March 3. Miss Flynn is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and Mr. Perry is an alternate member as well as head of the Party's Negro Commission.

The telegram follows:

"We New York victims of the Smith Act, scheduled for trial March 3, salute the California fighters for peace and democracy whose thought-control trial begins today. Serene in the knowledge that you fight not only for your own liberty but for the liberty of the entire American people, we are confident that you will act in the spirit of Eugene Dennis fighting for peace and the Bill of Rights at New York's Foley Square, of William Lloyd Garrison and Denmark Vesey as they faced other accusers who sought to perpetuate slavery. We know that you will give an example that will make the nation proud, and the world proud, as they learn once more how American Communists can fight, and will fight, for American liberty and for peace to a war-weary world.

"Yours is a great honor, the honor of protecting world peace, of fighting an incipient American fascism, of struggling in behalf of the Bill of Rights, of exposing this book burning law which penalizes not for acts but for belief, of fighting for the right of all Americans to join a political party of their own choosing.

"We know you will be worthy of this honor and our greatest desire is to be worthy of you, and the entire American people, when our thought-control trial begins here on March 3."

Wool

(Continued From Page 1)

abolition" of the system for "layoffs and hiring strictly on seniority."

• The termination of all employment of those who have not worked for the company 12 months.

The above, company president Francis White, explained, are proposed in the hope that a sufficient cut in labor cost would result to meet the company's plan. If that proves insufficient, he adds, an across-the-board wage reduction would have to be asked.

It is apparently with that in view that White listed as point two in his list a demand for a "complete study of our wage structure with the objective of arriving at an economic and equitable rate for all jobs."

Queens

(Continued From Page 3)

the 1952 budget.

Better schools, she said in her draft platform, "transcends party boundaries." She has made the war priority allocations of steel and construction materials, diverted from schools and peacetime use, to battlefields and death, a major target in her speeches and campaign material. Involved in the fight for more school appropriations is the struggle for peace and thousands of residents in the Fifth Congressional District are beginning to see the link in dramatic fashion.

The 5 C.D. consists of the 4, 5 and 6 Assembly Districts within the 6th Senatorial District and comprises part of Astoria, Jackson Heights, Corona with its heavily-populated Negro and Italian-American workers, part of Rego Park, part of Flushing, Middle Village, mainly a Jewish working-class community, Elmhurst, and Whitestone-College Point.

Guards

(Continued From Page 3)

flow back into his body as he shook his shoulders out of the grip of the three men and called out to Judge Montgomery: "Just a minute! I have some business to attend to here."

There was a moment of exciting suspense. The guards looked at the judge and the judge looked at the crowd in the courtroom. And Nelson was allowed to file his motion for an "arrest of judgement," that delayed his prison sentence pending appeal.

This utterly uncalled for rough handling in the courtroom follows the pattern of physical persecution that has been directed against Nelson for nearly two years.

This started when five men were sent into Nelson's cell tier to attack him in 1950, when he was held without bail for more than a month. . . . That plot failed when Nelson won the friendship of these five men, who were of working-class origin.

The roughhouse tactics got much worse when Nelson was thrown into a Philadelphia prison in 1950 under the fascist Smith Act. He was badly crippled from an auto accident at the time. And the guards put him into a big cell with several men suffering men suffering from violent insanity.

This looked like a plot to kill this splendid workingclass leader. And an attempt to kill him was actually made when he went into the West Penn Hospital for a court-ordered physical test. . . . A drunken gunman, armed with a heavy revolver, rushed at Nelson as he lay in bed. The maniac was overpowered by Nelson and an injured coal miner in the next bed, however.

The climax came on Dec. 17 when Judge Montgomery forced Nelson to go on trial — without counsel—while he was ill and suffering from a fever, and loss of weight.

The action of the three guards in trying to drag him from the courtroom, before he had time to file his motion, is only following a long-range pattern.

Nelson wishes to express his thanks to the Philadelphia defense committee that gave splendid support to his case.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—Steve Nelson and five other workers' leaders will be arraigned in the U.S. District Court here this Monday under a new Smith Act indictment.

The five others are Ben Careathers, Negro workers' leader in Pittsburgh, who testified for Nelson at the State "sedition" trial; Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen (Daily Worker writer), who were convicted in last year's State "sedition" trial; William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

Weissman is represented by Attorney Horace Meldah of Charleston, W. Va.

Onda, who is suffering from a heart ailment, is represented by Attorney Louis Fleischer of New York.

The other four have no attorneys.

The Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress yesterday condemned the conviction of Steve Nelson of Pittsburgh under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. In a statement issued to the press John L. Holton, executive director of the CRC said:

"The people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who still remain the highest tribunal, can change this frameup verdict by an arounsed demand upon Gov. J. S. Fine to grant amnesty to Steve Nelson and to his associates, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, who were previously convicted under the same law."

CORRECTION

William Weinstone, Marxist scholar, editor, organizer, educator and orator, is a charter member of the Communist Party, joining it in 1919 and not 1920 as stated in his biography in the Daily Worker of Feb. 1. Weinstone has held numerous leading posts in the Communist Party and, as secretary of the Michigan Party, he was instrumental in organizing the auto workers.

Korea

(Continued From Page 1)

to discuss basic principles of the topic.

The start of the item five talks will give Panmunjom three pieces of bargaining going on at the same time. However, Nam suggested that the new talks be set for an hour that would not conflict or interfere with the other two meeting, which customarily begin at 11 a.m. (9 p.m. EST).

In the armistice supervision subcommittee meeting Ridgway's aides suggested yesterday that no numerical limit be placed on the rotation of soldiers during an armistice. The number of troops on each side entering Korea would not be greater than the number leaving.

Earlier the Koreans raised their limit on rotation from 5,000 a month to 25,000, and the Allies lowered their minimum from 75,000 to 40,000.

Under the parole provisions, the two sides would agree that released prisoners would not fight again. Ridgway wanted the ban on future fighting to apply only to the Korean conflict. But the Koreans widened the provision to include all future fighting.

Here are the points the Koreans proposed:

• All prisoners of war shall be repatriated.

• All prisoners shall refrain from fighting again.

• Sick and seriously wounded prisoners shall be repatriated with priority. Medical personnel shall accompany these captives.

• All prisoners shall be released and repatriated within two months after the military armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective.

• Panmunjom shall be the place for handing over and receiving prisoners of both sides.

• A committee shall be formed to supervise the exchange.

• Red Cross representatives of both sides will visit jointly prisoner camps on each side to assist in repatriation after an armistice is signed.

• Each side shall furnish the other side information no later than 10 days after agreement is signed about prisoners who died in captivity.

• Both sides shall assist displaced persons who want to return home after an armistice is signed.

Sub Getters

(Continued From Page 1)

not yet turned in, a trade union committee spokesman declared. He said he had received reports that a Negro unionist in the furniture industry had obtained 42 subs from fellow unionists during a recent union election. But the furniture workers committee has so fa rturned in only 17 subs out of a goal of 100.

Classified Ads

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French Eager To Know the 'Other America'

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS

Although it is sometimes difficult to live in France these days, difficult for an American who feels on all sides the intense hostility of a people who are being held back by the policies of American Big Business, the French Left is hungry for everything which reveals the "other America."

This interest explains the popularity of the brilliantly-conceived novel by Pierre Courtade, entitled "Jimmy."

It explains also the piece which appears in L'Humanite last Friday by the critic, Jean Varloot, reviewing "The Great Midland" by Alexander Saxton.

This novel has just appeared and is entitled "Le Chemin de Fer," (The Railroad), in its French translation.

Many French friends have asked me about Alexander Saxton—who he is, where he lives, how he works. One evening, the leading literary critic, Andre Wurmser, spent really most of our time together, praising Saxton's novel.

• • •

The other night, at a reception for Mme. Eugene Cotton, the president of the World Federation of Democratic Women, I was struck by the keen insight and interest of Jeanette Vermeersch, (the wife of Maurice Thorez) who plied me with a dozen questions about the "other America" what I thought of Courtade's book, and how the French Left can come closer to us.

France is hungry for authentic voices of our country, it wants to see visitors which describe the life they suspect, exists behind the tinsel-glamour of the slicks and the horror of Collier's.

Varloot's article cites the phrase of Howard Fast, "I take my hat off to Alexander Saxton," and the French author adds "We take our hat off, to the American Communist Party which sustains such militants and such books; we take our hat off to the real and true Americans, whose battle for peace attracts the attention of the peoples of the world. The railway workers of Chicago are not in the least to be linked with their exploiters; they are our brothers."

• • •

That's the note on which the piece finishes. What Varloot emphasizes best are two things in Saxton's novel: the portrait of the Negro worker, Pledger McAdams, "a moving figure of good kindness, and devotion, of admirable nobility and solidness." This portrait, says the critic, enables us to understand "that one of the major tests for American Communists is their attitude toward jimcrow, toward racial discrimination."

The second theme which moves the critic is the portrait of Dave Spass, the hero, who was in the unemployed councils, who fought in Spain, who returns to his childhood sweetheart, Stephanie, and is instrumental in saving her—or tries to save her—from the contradictions of middle-class life.

Varloot notes that the character of Dave is not schematic; it is not the "eternal comedy of love, this time in Communist costume, in front of a facade of strikes and demonstrations." No, Dave is not "in love and a Communist—he is a Communist in love with all that this linking of words signifies for what is new, and lucid and great in its passion."

This book, says the critic warmly, "has its grand scenes, its penetrating dialogue; it bathes in the poetry of the streets of Chicago, the signals and crossings of the railways . . . it is worthy of the great American realists, from Melville to Dreiser to Fast."

• • •

But I must add one word of my own. It has always struck me that our French friends are learning a bit about us—as of so many years ago. In 1948, L'Humanite was serializing Albert Maltz's "Underground Stream"; today, Saxton's novel—after all, 10 years old—has its well-deserved public. Better late, of course, than never.

But so much since that time is unknown here, except for Fast. So much of our life, our work, our struggles. Nor is it their own fault; after all, the war cut us off. But what are we doing at home to make up for the lag?

Howard Fast Writes To Passport Chief

We are publishing below an exchange of correspondence between Howard Fast and Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C. It concerns the State Department refusal to permit Fast to leave the country to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Rio de Janeiro, March 11-16.

• • •

FAST'S LETTER

"Dear Mrs. Shipley:

"In the past you have refused my applications for a passport. It would sem to me that no good purpose has been served through such a refusal, and that such acts, which are essentially of a dictatorial and anti-democratic nature, can only serve to weaken our country.

"Now I have been invited to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the latter part of January. I am now writing to ask whether the Passport Division is willing to give me a passport to attend this conference. I must know as soon as possible since, as you will understand, there are a number of arrangements which must be made.

"I will expect to hear from you soon, and I sincerely hope that you will see the necessity of overcoming this incredible house-prisoner situation that has arisen.

"Sincerely,

"HOWARD FAST."

• • •

REPLY

"My dear Mr. Fast:

"In reply to your letter of Jan. 8, 1952, you are informed that the department is not prepared to provide you with passport facilities at this time since it is of the opinion that your proposed travel would not be in the best interests of the United States.

"Sincerely,

"MRS. R. B. SHIPLEY,
"Chief, Passport Division."

• • •

SECOND LETTER

"Dear Mrs. Shipley:

"I have received your letter which is dated Jan. 21, 1952, and I find that neither time nor repetition of these strange actions on your part have dulled my sense of incredulity. I must state unequivocally that I deny the assertion in your letter. I state once again that I have never taken any action in my life which was not in the best interests of the United States of America. I find your letter cynical, and completely expressive of the totalitarian aspects of Mr. Acheson's State Department.

"I renew my request for a passport. I shall continue to renew this request until I receive a passport, and I am not willing, Mrs. Shipley, to resign myself to virtual imprisonment within the borders of the United States at the dictates of yourself and your colleagues in the State Department.

"Your action is not only cynical, but is most expressively contemptuous of all the good things which America has traditionally stood for. I state again that neither you nor any of your colleagues has the right to arbitrarily determine what is or is not to the best interests of the United States.

"Only the people of the United States can truly determine this, and certainly neither the record of the Truman Administration nor its State Department has indicated in any way that they have the slightest awareness of either the needs of the American people, the aspirations of the American people, or of the many things which are in the best interests of the American people.

"In the light of the foregoing, I renew my request for a passport.

"Respectfully yours,

"HOWARD FAST."

19 AMERICANS TELL ABOUT THEIR TRIP TO SOVIET UNION

WE SAW IT OURSELVES. Report of the 19 Americans On Their Visit to the USSR. New World Review. New York. 96 pp. 25 cents.

"We Saw It Ourselves" is the most recent of a number of reports published by groups of Americans who traveled freely in the Soviet Union.

This fact itself is a significant one, because it shows how big a fraud is the lie about the Soviet "Iron Curtain" when, in reality, the Russians welcome open-minded people from any country who are interested in finding out the truth for themselves.

• • •

The mounting number of passport seizures, passport refusals and firings of Americans who have 'dared' to visit the Soviet Union shows, on the contrary, who it is who is afraid of travel, who it is who fears to let the American people hear from ordinary, unbiased Americans themselves what it really is like in the socialist sixth of the earth.

"We Saw It Ourselves" is such a report, by 19 Americans who visited the Soviet Union after attending the November, 1950, World Peace Congress in Warsaw. A feature of the attractive, illustrated booklet is the fact that various members of the delegation have written authoritative accounts of these aspects of Soviet life of which their own professions would make them the best judge.

Thus, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, physician and former Commissioner of Charities of New York City, has written of the health care of the Soviet people; the Revs. Massie C. Kennard, Willard Uphaus, Robert Muir, and others, deal with religion as they saw it in the Soviet Union, and so on.

Other phases of the report deal with the status of women in the Soviet Union; how Soviet families live; culture under socialism, the equal rights of the numerous Soviet nationalities, etc., as they were seen by Mrs. Mollie Lucas, Charles P. Howard, Prof. Holland Roberts, Charles Collins, Mrs. Pauline Taylor, and all the other members of the group.

The Negro and white trade unionists, clergymen, civic, women's and farm leaders who took part in the delegation have provided for their fellow-countrymen a rich and meaty report of what they saw and heard with their own eyes in the Soviet Union.

"We Saw It Ourselves" ought to be read by every American who wants a world at peace.—R.F.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Letter To Dodger Proxy on Florida

THE FOLLOWING LETTER has gone out to Walter O'Malley, who is beginning his second year as president of the Brooklyn Dodgers. We will apprise you of any answer that may be forthcoming.

•

Dear Mr. O'Malley:

In less than a month the Dodgers will be headed for Florida. The Brooklyn organization just signed a 21-year lease on the Vero Beach training grounds. And the schedule shows that the team will play most of its exhibition games at Miami.

As you must know, it is impossible for people to think of Miami and the state of Florida these days without thinking about the recent murderous atrocities committed against Americans because of the color of their skins. In Miami itself, there have been bombings of Negro homes and Jewish synagogues, followed by threats to Catholic churches. This Klan-like terror, allowed to go unpunished by the Florida authorities, as was the cold-blooded murder of a manacled Negro frameup victim by a sheriff at Groveland, led to the Christmas night bombing assassination of Mr. Harry Moore of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the subsequent death of his wife.

Americans in all sections, professions and fields have joined with the NAACP in strongly condemning this un-American reign of terror in Florida. In response to the suggestion of the NAACP there have been brief memorial work stoppages by Negro and white unionists.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who go to Florida for spring training, have come to stand for something special in the eyes not only of Brooklyn fans but of people all over the land who cherish democracy. As the first big league team to end the un-American color ban in our national pastime, as pioneers in breaking through jimcrow "customs" by playing exhibition games in some southern cities, as a team on which Peewee Reese of Louisville and Jackie Robinson combine to reel off the league's most double plays, a team which boasts in Roy Campanella the game's Most Valuable performer, a team with a farm system giving opportunities to all ballplayers on their merits alone the Dodgers have with good reason become symbolic of real American sportsmanship to millions.

It seems to many fans that the president of such a team should publicly join with those in other fields who have already spoken out in condemning these outrages and in calling for a real investigation and punishment for the cowardly killers. As the Dodgers go to Florida once again, in this situation, the people of Brooklyn, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, all those who pay the freight at Ebbets Field, are certainly entitled to hear from the president of the club on this clear and burning question. Silence is hardly permissible.

If you have already expressed yourself on the Florida terror it has not been in a public sense and has not come to the fans' attention. We would be happy to print any statement you wish to make.

Yours truly,

LESTER RODNEY, Sports Editor.

•

Some Yankee Notes . . .

ALLIE REYNOLDS is nobody's fool. He turned down the Yankee's first salary bid at the Fifth Ave. offices on Thursday. Then comes Sunday night's baseball writers' dinner with all its tributes to Allie as the Player of the Year, and his enormous contributions to the Yankees' 1952 successes come into better focus—better for Allie, that is, not for George Weiss.

Casey Stengel says flatly that all big trades are off, which seems to leave fancy Ferris Fain in Shibe Park. Casey, the man who retired as manager the day after the World Series—remember that "exclusive" by Bill Corum in the Journal-American?—thinks that his own Joe Collins should be rated third among the league's first sackers, behind Fain and Eddie Robinson of the Chisox. (Let's see if we agree—there's Dropo, Vernon, Kryhoski, Goldsberry-Arft-Taylor, Easter. Uh oh, give you everybody there but Easter, Casey. You're kidding on that one, aren't you? If you want to say Collins is the third best among the first sackers who the Yankee owners would let play on the Yanks, you have something, but not the third best, please!)

Still thinking about the place Lou Gehrig once held down, Stengel opines that Bob Cerv might make it. The rookie outfielder undoubtedly is a more potent hitter than he looked in his brief, pressure-packed fling here last summer. After all, he did comb Triple A pitching for .344 and 108 rbis one year out of Nebraska University. But there was a suggestion of clumsiness about him which doesn't augur for the emergence of another Gil Hodges with the mitt.

Stengel also talked it up for an infield rookie named Andy Carey as a possible second base successor to Gerry Coleman, with McDougald settling down permanently at third. Here's an early wager that come opening day there will be no Cerv on first or Carey on second at the Stadium. I'll take that Billy Martin for second myself. So will seven other managers in the league.

LINCOLN VETS TELL NELSON OF BIG N. Y. RALLY FOR HIM

The Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans wired Steve Nelson yesterday that progressive New Yorkers would demonstrate their support for him by making the "Great Steve Nelson Rally" on Feb. 16 at 13 Astor Pl. an overflow meeting.

The committee's wire also informed Nelson that demands for tickets were increasing steadily because New Yorkers were eager to hear from his own lips the highlights of the great fight against the Pittsburgh frameup.

Tickets for the rally are on sale at the office of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at 23 W. 26 St. and at all bookshops.

Students in California College Vote Against UMT, for Korea Truce

KENTFIELD, Cal., Feb. 3.—Students at the College of Marin are, in the majority, opposed to Universal Military Training and believe there should be a cease-fire while Korean truce negotiations are in progress.

Such is the sentiment evidenced in a poll conducted among the college's 450 students and 40 teachers by the College Age Discussion Society, an independent group of students sponsored by the Mill Valley Community Church.

A total of 194 students and 14 teachers participated in the poll, which consisted of eight questions.

Asked whether they favored or opposed the UMT bill now before Congress, 112 said they opposed the measure, 71 said they favored it and 25 were undecided. Percentagewise, 53.84 percent opposed UMT.

Asked on what conditions they favored a truce in Korea, 82 said "cease fire and continue negotiations," 52 said "along the present battle line," 20 said "along the 38th parallel" and 17 said "truce under any conditions." Only 13 thought no solution was possible in Korea and only eight opposed truce.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK of THE WORKER Edition February 10

Special Features:

GENOCIDE, U. S. Official Policy
—*by Abner Berry*

NEGRO STATESMEN, Need of Today
—*by Michael Singer*

LET THE WORLD KNOW
—*by John Pittman*

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AFL DOCKERS SPREAD TIEUP IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—AFL dock workers, whose three-day strike has effectively stopped freight shipments, today shouted down a proposed "settlement." Officials of Local 710 of hte AFL Teamsters have called the strike "unauthorized," but it spread quickly to 4,000 freight handlers at more than 600 truck terminals. The workers want a 40 hour week instead of a 48 hour week, at the same pay.

N. Y. Unionists Push Big 5 Pact

The New York Labor Conference for Peace will set its goal for the Big Five peace pact petition campaign at a meeting Thursday, at the Furriers Joint Council Hall. The meeting will coordinate all-New York labor activities for Big Five negotiations. Carl Marzani, trade union movie maker, will keynote the parley.

Many Peace committees within various industries are holding their own Big Five petition launching conferences.

A District 65 peace workshop, attended by 100 last week, pledged 20,000 signatures. The Garment Labor Peace Committee, which

spearheaded the labor participation in the Christmas Peace Card campaign, will hold its conference Wednesday at Yugoslav Hall.

Two hundred workers attended a meeting sponsored by the Social Service Volunteers for Peace at the Hotel Ansonia at which the speakers were Bertha Reynolds, social work educator and author, John McManus, of the National Guardian, and Dr. G. Dalton. A mass postcard was issued for distribution to social workers. Addressed to the President, it expresses alarm at the talk of spreading the Korean war, urging a quick peace there and a conference of the major world powers to work out all differences.

Charge Pa. Mine Owners Ignored Warnings; 6 Dead

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 3.—A United Mine Workers official charged today that owners of the Carpentown, Pa., mine in which six workers were killed yesterday ignored repeated warnings that their mine was unsafe.

Joseph Hughes, president of District 3 of the UMW, said that the Baton Coal Co. of Pittsburgh was warned three times during 1951 that its mine was "dangerous." He said federal investigators visited the mine in June, took a gas survey in August, and reaffirmed their "danger" findings in September.

"But," Hughes said, "operations continued as usual."

"Last week I heard that Pensylvania Mines Secretary Richard Maize told a Congressional Committee in Washington that this state didn't need federal mine inspection, hat the state could take care of its own business.

"Someone must be wrong. There are six dead miners lying out there."

Hughes referred to hearings on a bill introduced by Sen. Matthew W. Neely (D-W. Va.) which would empower federal mine inspectors to close any mine which they considered unsafe. The bill has received strong support from John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers.

Federal inspectors have no authority at present to close dangerous mines. They can investigate and make recommendations.

In Washington, Interior Secretary Oscar L. Chapman verified Hughes' charges that the mine owners had been warned last August of a "gaseous" condition in the mine.

"The state inspectors from Maize's office said the mine was safe," Hughes said.

There were 60 men in the mine at th etime of the explosion, 12 in the vicinity of "20-room" where the actual blast occurred. The dead men were John Magney, Lawrence Bollman, Joseph Smartmik, Mike Clementic and Charles Hamborsky—all of Carpentertown. The sixth man, Fred Yothers, was from Tarr, Pa.

"Six widows and 12 children without fathers," Hughes said. "How many more will it take?"

ALP Sends Impy Guide to Albany

The American Labor Party made public today the text of "A Guide to Albany" which was sent to Mayor Impellitteri.

The "Guide to Albany," signed by Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, read:

"We understand that you have finally decided to hazard a trip to Albany. We offer a few words of advice for your long overdue journey.

"First, the people can and will recognize the difference between a real fight for increased state aid and a sham bit of shadow-boxing. Please remember that having your picture taken in a smiling twosome with Gov. Dewey is not the prime objective of your trip.

"Second, the O'Dwyer technique of bringing to Albany a package of several good suggestions and several rotten ones and then coming home with only the rotten ones, will not fool New Yorkers. Your package includes poison articles such as continuation of the three percent sales tax, a new county real estate tax which would hit small home owners, and a legislative maneuver to pave the way for a 15 cent fare before July 1, 1952.

"We urge that you remove from your luggage these and similar items. Discard them."

STATE DEP'T

(Continued From Page 1)

minister Jacob Malik characterized the Korean war as part of a world - wide colonial war being waged by three colonial powers—the U. S., France and Britain, against peoples seeking their independence. He declared that this coalition has already begun a world war.

"War is being waged against Korea, China, Malaya, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco," Malik said.

"The three imperialistic colonial powers—this coalition of colonizers—are waging war against the peoples of Africa and Asia, who are striving for independence and freedom."

The Truman government is "afraid" of permitting peace to come to Korea, Malik charged. He scoffed at the war-makers who have tried to hide behind the UN label in pushing the Korean war, but who now refuse to permit the UN to "facilitate" a settlement. Washington's hostility to UN action on a Korean peace, he said, is based on its fear of appearing "before the bar of public opinion" because this would expose "plans for aggression" elsewhere in Asia and Africa.

Varied Programs Mark Negro History Week at Jeff School

A month-long and varied program of activities in observance of Negro History Week was announced yesterday by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The initial event in the program last night centered around "Music of Negro Liberation," featuring Miss Lucy Brown, pianist; and Sidney Finkelstein, lecturer and author of The Meaning of Ideas in Music and Jazz—A People's Music.

Succeeding Sunday evening programs, open to the public, center around the themes, "Working Class Poets of the Negro People," on Feb. 10; "Pages from the Struggles of a People," on Feb. 17; and "The Marxist Program for Negro Liberation," on Feb. 24.

During Negro History Week proper, Feb. 11 through 16, the school will conduct a series of forums on Negro organizations, Negroes and the trade union movement, class forces in the Negro community, the South, and what Socialism means for the Negro people. The week-day forums will begin at 8:30 p.m., and the Saturday forum at 12:30 p.m.

Two Saturday evening film showings, with commentary, are also included in the program—"Without Prejudice" on Feb. 9, and "Africa Speaks" on Feb. 16.

Other activities in the Jefferson School's program around Negro History Week include a Children's Program on Feb. 16; publication of a pamphlet of selected facts about the Negro people; exhibits of various kinds in the corridors, classrooms, library, bookshop and auditorium; a week-end conference on the question of "race," and a "Freedom Frolic" at Club 65 on Feb. 23.

Students in the various Marxist Institute classes are participating in the preparation of all events.

GARMENT WORKERS
Rally for Peace Between Nations
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STANLEY

Why 8 Jewish Teachers Were Fired

By HARRY RAYMOND

A charge made March 16, 1950, by Forest Hills High School mathematics instructor Cyril Graze that there was a "cesspool of bigotry at the Board of Education" was alarmingly confirmed last week when Superintendent of Schools William Jansen ordered the suspension of Graze and seven other Jewish teachers from the school system.

Graze, for 10 years chairman of the Teachers Union Academic Freedom Committee, and his seven colleagues had led a vigorous crusade to eliminate anti-Negro and anti-Semetic reading matter from school textbooks. They gained outstanding distinction for their work with parents in Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods to eliminate ghetto school conditions. They gave militant and effective leadership for improved educational facilities generally and for improved economic standards for teachers.

TIMONE'S INFLUENCE

For a long time the Board of Education has been strongly influenced in its actions by George A. Timone, board member and former follower of the Detroit fascist Charles E. Coughlin. His racist ideas, lauded by the reactionary weekly "Brooklyn Tablet," have become the policy of the board and have seeped into the classrooms like slow poison.

Jansen singled out the eight teachers for persecution in star chamber proceedings. The charge against them was that they had refused to answer his question of whether or not they were now or ever had been members of the Communist Party.

When the teachers were called in one by one, they quite properly refused to answer the superintendent's question concerning political belief. They backed their refusal by pointing to Section 26-a of the Civil Service Law, which states: "No person shall directly or indirectly ask, indicate or transmit orally or in writing the political affiliation of any employe in the civil service of the state or of any division or city thereof. . . ."

NEWMAN CASE

Arthur Newman, instructor of English for 17 years, Compers Vocational High School, Bronx, was called in by Jansen after he had charged there was no equality of opportunity for Negro and Puerto Rican children in the Southeast Bronx. Jansen considered such an utterance "subversive." He asked Newman the illegal question about political beliefs. Newman refused to reply, but told Jansen:

"I would welcome questions about the part I played in bringing to the attention of the Board of Education the Coughlinite and Nazi connections of a former dean of boys at Compers. Or the part I played at about the same time in securing an investigatio nby the Board of Education of the then principal of Compers, Charles J. Pickett, who was engaged in padding his salary by manipulating registration figures. I might ask parenthetically whether the Board of Education would welcome questions concerning why these two were never punished."

Parents and teachers in the East Bronx, however, were not interested in Newman's political views.

'ONE OF US'

"We judge a teacher by his qualifications and classroom performance," they said in a statement to the Board of Education. They asked: "Why do you insult our community by attacking a teacher who is one of us, who understands our needs, and who helps us? Why do you attack him and protect those who mock us—the May Quinns and Gladys Laubenheimers, the anti-Semites, the Negro haters and Puerto Rican haters?" (May Quinn and Gladys Laubenheimer, both teachers, had made anti-Semitic and anti-Negro utterances in the classroom but were allowed to continue teaching.)

Miss Dorothy Bloch, for 15 years English teacher in Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro ghetto of Brooklyn, was active in the fight against discriminatory activities of Miss Quinn. Miss Bloch and Julius Lemansky, social science instructor for 17½ years in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Boys High School, were called before the Jansen inquisition. Both stated under protest they

(Continued on Page 6)

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Koreans Make 4 New Concessions to Speed a Cease-Fire

The Koreans made four substantial concessions in Panmunjom truce talks yesterday, in a major effort to end the Pentagon-inspired stalemate. Lt. Gen. Nam Il announced acceptance of Gen. Ridgway's proposal to begin discussion now on "Item Five" of the truce agenda, the item under which will be considered all questions on what to do after an armistice is signed.

The Koreans also accepted a Ridgway proposal that war prisoners be released after the armistice be put on parole not to fight again. They agreed to give up their demand for five islands off the west coast of Korea, agreed that there be a definition of "coastal waters" and promised to study the Ridgway proposal for unlimited rotation of troops during a truce, rather than a fixed number per month.

However, the string of Korean concessions still left the Ridgway negotiators stubbornly insistent on a prisoner exchange scheme which would permit Chinese and Korean prisoners to be turned over to the fascist mercies of Syngman Rhee or Chiang Kai-shek. The Koreans have objected to this scheme, and press association correspondents suggested yesterday that Ridgway would continue to use this as an excuse for turning down the Koreans' entire nine-point prisoner exchange program.

Nam, accepting Adm. Joy's proposal of four days ago to take up item five, proposed a full dress session of the main negotiating teams

(Continued on Page 6)

STATE DEP'T CRUSHES PLAN TO SPEED KOREA PEACE IN UN

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The State Department's steamroller crushed any hope for speeding up a Korean peace through the medium of the United Nations when the Assembly's Political Committee voted 51-5 against a Soviet resolution directing the Assembly to stay in session and act immediately on Korea. The Assembly is expected now to adjourn tomorrow or Tuesday.

By a similar vote, the main Political Committee approved a joint British-French-State Department resolution deferring UN action on a permanent Korea peace until after an armistice is signed or until after "other developments"—a vague formulation which would leave it up to Washington when, if ever, the question of Korea's peace and independence would come up for UN consideration.

In flaying Washington's refusal to let the UN speed a Korean settlement, Soviet dtputy foreign minister Jacob Malik characterized the Korean war as part of a world - wide colonial war being waged by three colonial powers—the U. S., France and Britain, against peoples seeking their independence. He declared that this coalition has already begun a world war.

"War is being waged against Korea, China, Malaya, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco," Malik said.

"The three imperialistic colonial powers—this coalition of colonizers—are waging war against the peoples of Africa and Asia, who are striving for independence and freedom."

The Truman government is "afraid" of permitting peace to come to Korea, Malik charged. He scoffed at the war-makers who have tried to hide behind the UN label in pushing the Korean war, but who now refuse to permit the UN to "facilitate" a settlement. Washington's hostility to UN action on a Korean peace, he said, is based on its fear of appearing "before the bar of public opinion" because this would expose "plans for aggression" elsewhere in Asia and Africa.

Wool Trust Makes 15 Wage-Cut Demands on Union

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 3.—American Woolens, pacesetting the textile industry's drive against the unions, has handed the CIO Textile Workers Union a 15-point package of wage-cut demands that has staggered the imagination of even those who expected the worst.

The demands, if granted, would wipe out entirely last year's 9½ cents hourly raise and more. They were handed the union despite the TWUA's decision not to ask for a raise this year.

The corporation wants the new contract as a condition for staying North, claiming the concessions must be granted if the corporation is to compete with the Southern mills.

Here's what the corporation is asking:

- Elimination of paid holidays which the company claims cost it $1,300,000 a year.
- Elimination of the second shift premium of four cents an hour which the company says cost $800,000 a year.
- Elimination of the escalator clause cost-of-living adjustments.
- A cut of the third shift premiums from seven to five cents an hour.
- Elimination of the Saturday and Sunday premium.
- A change of computation for vacation qualifications designed to greatly reduce the amount of such pay to the workers.
- A change in computation for the minimum pay scales from a daily to a weekly basis, which is also designed to chisel substantially on the income for the workers.
- Provision for the "complete

(Continued on Page 6)

Union Sub-Getters Call Parley to Step Up Drive

Leaders of the Worker's circulation campaign in the trade union movement decided over the weekend to call a conference of active campaigners in all New York unions for Saturday morning, Feb. 16, as a major step in their drive for 2,500 subscriptions.

Reports from various areas of Manhattan yesterday indicated bumper turnouts at the breakfast mobilizations. Sub getting results will be reported here tomorrow.

The Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom which is organizing the drive in the unions, has so far obtained some 720 subs, or about 29 percent of its objective.

A spokesman for the committee said that all union campaigners have been urged to shoot for three-quarters of the goals they have set by Feb. 16. The committee has decided to aim for 1,800 subs as its objective by that date.

Leading the campaign in the unions are the readers in locals asociated with the Fur Workers Joint Board. Of the goal of 200 they have turned in 110 subs, or 5 percent. They have far outstripped their competitors in the Furriers Union, readers belonging to the Fur Joint Council, who have turned in 100 subs out of a goal of 450, or 22 percent.

Jointly both groups of fur workers now have obtained 210 subscriptions, slightly less than a third of their combined objective of 650. They are a good deal ahead of the Distributive Workers with whom they are competing. The Distributive Workers, with a goal of 850 also turned in 210 subs or a quarter of their objective.

A second to the Fur Joint Board readers are those in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union who have gotten 35 subs out of 75 or 48 percent. Printing workers with 60 out of 200 are third with 30 percent.

Many unionists have apparently gotten subs which they have

(Continued on Page 6)

EDITOR AL RICHMOND REPORTS ON HIS OWN TRIAL IN SMITH ACT FRAMEUP

— See Page 3 —

Southern Calif. Opens Drive for Big 5 Pact

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—A petition drive for a five-power pact was under way Friday following unanimous approval of a Southern California Peace Crusade workshop conference. The conference, held over the week-end, went on record opposing the Smith and McCarran Acts as "enabling legislation" for war.

A telegram sent the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged non-ratification of the Japanese "peace" treaty be recommended to Congress. The Armed Services Committee was urged to oppose universal military training and to wipe out jimcrow in all branches of the armed services.

A resolution was approved proposing that the Peace Crusade national office organize one million "marchers for peace" to call upon government officials in Washington.

Other action by the 207 delegates:

• Approval of a delegation to the board of education protesting bomb scare drills and "red alerts" for children.

• Telegrams demanding freedom for Mrs. Rosalie Ingram and her son Sammie from a Georgia life sentence.

• A demand for reinstatement of three doctors dismissed from Cedars of Leban hospital for "political reasons."

Mrs. Ingram is a Negro who was helped by her teen-age sons in staving off an attack by an armed white farmer. During the scuffle, the farmer was killed.

The three doctors, victims of the war hysteria, are Murray Abotwitz, Richard W. Lippman and Alexander Pennes.

After the keynote address by Halois Moorhead, national executive secretary, American Women for Peace, the conference was organized into five panels.

War as it relates to high prices; youth; the wage freeze; jimcrow and rights of all minorities; cultural, religious and academic freedom.

Panel leaders were Virginia Myerson, Ralph Beal, Wyndham Mortimer, Lillian Moore and Sanford Goldner.

Closing remarks were made by Peter Hyun, Southern California Peace Crusade executive director. He urged "all-out mobilization of every peace committee in every community in Southern California to get signatures to the five power peace pact petition and to intensify efforts in every way to press for an immediate armistice in the Korean war."

67 Signers For Big 5 Pact In Two Hours

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Five members of American Veterans for Peace rolled up 67 signatures in two hours in the North Beach shopping district to petitions asking Congress and the President to initiate a conference for a five power peace pact. The next day a group working door to dor in the same area added 101.

Better than 50 percent of those asked to sign did so without argument, the circulators said. Roughly, another 25 percent showed reluctance. Outright opposition to signing was demonstrated by only the remaining 25 percent.

One North Beach resident was so taken by the chance to register for peace that he conducted one of the veterans to his home, where the entire family signed—five members in all. Another signer, a culinary worker, utilized the discussion to indict the majority of U. S. trade union leaders for failure to support the growing U. S. peace movement.

GARMENT WORKERS TO RALLY WEDNESDAY FOR BIG 5 PACT

The Garment Workers Peace Committee jumps into the petition drive for a Big Five peace pact in typical style this Wednesday with a garment workers' rally at the Yugoslav Hall.

On the agenda are Len De Caux, editor of March of Labor; Thomas Richardson, co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade, detailed petition planning, and topnotch entertainment. The rally starts at 6 p.m. to permit the maximum attendance of garment workers from the shops.

The garment area is growingly familiar with the activities of the peace committee. Through the summer and fall, rain or shine, lunch hour street meetings in the garment area attracted large and attentive crowds, with rank and file workers at the mike. On one rainy day a collection of $30 was taken up for telegrams to the President urging an immediate cease fire in Korea.

The Negro and white workers who carry the load for the peace committee got great results on the Christmas peace card campaign and predict even better results with the petitions for negotiations between the big powers. They report garment workers, feeling the pinch of the war profiteering economy very sharply, overwhelmingly for peace, and speaking out more and more.

523 SIGN FOR BIG 5 PACT IN NORTHERN CALIF. AREA

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 3.—Some 260 signatures for a five power peace pact were collected in the East Bay this weekend, bringing to 523 the total number collected there to date, the Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Peace Council announced today.

Ann Yanish, council petition coordinator, reported the 260 names were gathered by 20 persons working from one-half hour to two hours each.

One group of four, she said, collected 27 names on the petition in one-half hour Sunday in East Oakland without receiving a single refusal. Two of the four collected 73 signatures the previous day.

The two reported a good response, and collected 20 names on their petitions during slightly more than an hour.

HOW WORKING WOMEN FIGHT EFFECTS OF WAR DRIVE

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Multiply the war-borne problems of male workers by 10 and you get some idea of what women in the shops are facing today.

From discrimination in the hiring office to layoffs that violate seniority, Chicago working women are caught in a squeeze play that cuts their wages, curbs their opportunity for advancement, makes them a special prey to speedup and unsafe conditions and denies them any consideration of the special problems which they have as women.

The detailed picture of what women workers are confronted with today was presented here recently as a conference called by the UE District 11 leadership, a conference which was significant mainly because so few unions ever take the time to study these problems.

WAGES came in for the main stress, with the delegates revealing some of the unique and cunning methods used by the employers to exploit women.

Said one delegate: "Management always excuses low rates for women by claiming we can't do heavy work. To hear them talk, you'd think only professional weight-lifters deserve good pay and that women's productive skill makes no profit at all for the company."

They told of double standards in the shops for men and women—double rate sheets, double job classifications, double seniority lists—with women always on the short end.

THE CONFERENCE was small but significant as a beginning. It reflected the fight women in the shops are making for their rights and their needs—although too often they are fighting almost alone.

"They tried to fire 180 women from our shop during the slack season on phony charges of 'absenteeism,'" reported Rose Lach of Phoenix Metal Cap Local 190. "They would have robbed these women of their jobs, and of unemployment compensation, but we proved that these women were absent only when they had to be, usually with sick children—and we got them all reinstated."

In some shops, such as the International Harvester plant at West Pullman, the fight for equal pay for equal work has been largely won.

LORETTA HOPKE reported that women here make as much as $2.30 an hour on piecework and average $1.71 on day work. "But there is still a running battle against discrimination," she said, "and recently we saved 160 women from a discriminatory layoff."

What's more, in the 50 departments of this plant, women are barred from 25, and there are no Negroes in 11.

The conference revealed the special forms of discrimination against Negro women, singled out by management in attempting to create division in the union ranks by color and by sex.

Maeten Lewis, of Local 1150, made a stirring appeal for union action to force companies to hire Negro women

WASHINGTON SEEKS STOOGES IN ISRAEL TO REBUILD NAZIS

By LOUIS HARAP

The world is now seeing an effort by the State Department not only to restore the old Nazi forces in West Germany, but to hire a certain group in the new state of Israel to help them "restore" the Nazi forces morally. Washington wants to ally the U. S. A. to the Nazis without appearing in too bad a light.

This is being done through the so-called Adenauer offer to give "reparations" to the state of Israel for the 6,000,000 murdered Jews.

What are the realities of the Adenauer offer of "reparations" to the Jewish people through payment to Israel for rehabilitation of the Jewish victims of the Nazis there? It should first be clear that the payment of "reparations" by the Boon regime is highly doubtful. For Adenauer has made it plain that he gives priority to claims of Nazis to compensation and pensions for their "hardships" since the war's end over the claims of Jewish victims of Nazism.

An even more serious matter, however, is the real intent of Adenauer's offer. It is not "reparations" to the Jewish victims. In fact, the sceme is not Adenauer's at all, but rather a bargain struck between Adenauer and our own State Department to facilitate the rearmament of West Germany and the incorporation of the Boon regime into the anti-Soviet war plans of the Truman administration.

PRESSURE ADMITTED

For the State Department is well aware that there is great resistance among real democrats and the Jewish people all over the world to the inclusion of a renazified West Germany among the "free" nations of the world. The State Department has therefore put pressure on both the Bonn regime and the Ben Gurion government in Israel to engage in direct negotiations, ostensibly for "reparations" to the Jews, but actually to draw off the resistance to rearmament of renazified Germany.

The New York Times dispatch from Tel Aviv on Jan. 2 made no bones about the matter: "Under tacit pressure from Western powers [read, State Department], Israel will make a direct approach shortly to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Boon government demanding reparations."

About a week later, the Knesset debated the matter and, only by Ben Gurion's pressure on the religious bloc in the government colation, and the invocation of "party discipline" in his own Mapiai Party, did Ben Gurion succeed in squeaking through approval of direct negotiations. The vote was 61 to 50, with five abstentions. Opposed were the General Zionists, the left wing Zionist Mapam, the Communist Party, Herut and a few individual deputies. As for the people of Israel, there is no doubt that a majority oppose direct negotiations with a government that harbors and encourages participation by Nazi murderers of the six million.

Protest meetings and demonstrations are being held all over Israel. And a recent poll of 10,000 Israel's showed the decisie sentiment of 80 percent opposed to direct negotiations.

BACK-DOOR TACTICS

But what of American Jewry? The so-called leaders of the major Jewish organizations are full participants in this plot to use the Jews to rehabilitate West Germany in the eyes of the masses of decent humanity. The term "plot" is here used advisedly, for this scheme was hatched by back door and top secret negotiations from start to finish.

The Jewish people have nowhere been consulted in the slightest. The State Department has been intriguing mainly through Dr. Nahum Goldmann, co-chairman of the Jewish Agency and chairman of the World Jewish Congress. Secret negotiations have concerned — the Ben Gurion government, the Boon government and "leaders" of major bourgeois Jewish organizations all over the world.

In October, representatives of 20 of these organizations met at a top secret conference at the Waldorf-Astoria and approved the plan for direct negotiations.

Dr. Goldmann later talked with U. S. High Commissioned John J. McCloy in Boon; he then hurried on to Jerusalem, where he held a top secret conference with Ben Gurion and the Jewish Agency executive—so secret, that not even Agency (non-executive) members were permitted to attend. Ten came the artificial majority approval by the Knesset for direct negotiations;

Jan. 20 at a meeting in New York a "Policy Committee" of Jewish "leaders" of nine countries that was so secret that the meeting place was not generally known until afterward, the Knesset approval was seconded. At this last meeting, however, the Agudus Israel (Orthodox) representative voted against direct negotiations and the representatives of tion felt, many others expressed agogue Council of America abstained.

AWAKE TO DEAL

This last show of resistance was a sign that the Jewish people all over the world were awakening to the meaning of this shameful deal to make the Adenauer government clean in the eyes of the world. For, not only had the Israeli people made their opposition felt, many others eexpressed resistance to negotiating with the murderers of the six million.

Here are a few of the many organized expressions of opposition: the executive of the General Zionists of France, the Polish Religious Kehillah and meetings of Jews all over Poland, 70 of the most distinguished Jewish cultural workers of Argentina, the Jews of Brazil and the executive council of the Jews of Australia. In this country an emergency conference of 67 Jewish organizations in Chicago a week ago voted opposition to direct negotiations. Leading Zionists like Harry Torczynor of New York and Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein have also expressed opposition. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver called the Knesset approval an "immature act" of statesmanship on the part of the Ben Gudion government.

There is still time for the Jewish masses to veto this betrayal by their false leaders of the memory of the six million and of the peace of the world. Already great damage has been done As a correspondent of the conservative London Jewish Chronicle at the UN General Assembly remarked in the issue of Dec. 7, 1951, "There is growing realization that these negotiations (with Adenauer) have already made an incalculable contribution to Germany's moral rehabilitation, while the question of whatever or not Germany will pay reparations to the Jews remains as doubtful as ever."

American Jews are regarded as having a special responsibility to mobilize rapidly to prevent this process from going any further. For the American Jewish leadership is decisive in this affair, and the Jewish masses here can stop these "leaders" from carrying this betrayal any farther. An opportunity for the mobilization of mass Jewish sentiment against negotiation with the renazified Boon regime is offered by the Jewish people's conference on the question scheduled for Feb. 7, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Diplomat, New York. All Jewish organizations, landsmanshaften, societies, women's groups, fraternal bodies, congregations, youth groups, trade unions, shop groups, cultural organizations and every other gathering of Jewish people should send delegates to this conference. The Jewish masses can make a great contribution to the struggle for peace by defeating this plan to use them to help whitewash a renazified West Germany and to facilitate the revival of a menacing Wehrmacht.

French Eager To Know the 'Other America'

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS

Although it is sometimes difficult to live in France these days, difficult for an American who feels on all sides the intense hostility of a people who are being held back by the policies of American Big Business, the French Left is hungry for everything which reveals the "other America."

This interest explains the popularity of the brilliantly-conceived novel by Pierre Courtade, entitled "Jimmy."

It explains also the piece which appears in L'Humanite last Friday by the critic, Jean Varloot, reviewing "The Great Midland" by Alexander Saxton.

This novel has just appeared and is entitled "Le Chemin de Fer," (The Railroad), in its French translation.

Many French friends have asked me about Alexander Saxton—who he is, where he lives, how he works. One evening, the leading literary critic, Andre Wurmser, spent really most of our time together, praising Saxton's novel.

• • •

The other night, at a reception for Mme. Eugene Cotton, the president of the World Federation of Democratic Women, I was struck by the keen insight and interest of Jeanette Vermeersch, (the wife of Maurice Thorez) who plied me with a dozen questions about the "other America" what I thought of Courtade's book, and how the French Left can come closer to us.

France is hungry for authentic voices of our country, it wants to see visitors which describe the life they suspect, exists behind the tinsel-glamour of the slicks and the horror of Collier's.

Varloot's article cites the phrase of Howard Fast, "I take my hat off to Alexander Saxton," and the French author adds "We take our hat off, to the American Communist Party which sustains such militants and such books; we take our hat off to the real and true Americans, whose battle for peace attracts the attention of the peoples of the world. The railway workers of Chicago are not in the least to be linked with their exploiters; they are our brothers."

• • •

That's the note on which the piece finishes. What Varloot emphasizes best are two things in Saxton's novel: the portrait of the Negro worker, Pledger McAdams, "a moving figure of good kindness, and devotion, of admirable nobility and solidness." This portrait, says the critic, enables us to understand "that one of the major tests for American Communists is their attitude toward jimcrow, toward racial discrimination."

The second theme which moves the critic is the portrait of Dave Spass, the hero, who was in the unemployed councils, who fought in Spain, who returns to his childhood sweetheart, Stephanie, and is instrumental in saving her—or tries to save her—from the contradictions of middle-class life.

Varloot notes that the character of Dave is not schematic; it is not the "eternal comedy of love, this time in Communist costume, in front of a facade of strikes and demonstrations." No, Dave is not "in love and a Communist—he is a Communist in love with all that this linking of words signifies for what is new, and lucid and great in its passion."

This book, says the critic warmly, "has its grand scenes, its penetrating dialogue; it bathes in the poetry of the streets of Chicago, the signals and crossings of the railways . . . it is worthy of the great American realists, from Melville to Dreiser to Fast."

• • •

But I must add one word of my own. It has always struck me that our French friends are learning a bit about us—as of so many years ago. In 1948, L'Humanite was serializing Albert Maltz's "Underground Stream"; today, Saxton's novel—after all, 10 years old—has its well-deserved public. Better late, of course, than never.

But so much since that time is unknown here, except for Fast. So much of our life, our work, our struggles. Nor is it their own fault; after all, the war cut us off. But what are we doing at home to make up for the lag?

Howard Fast Writes To Passport Chief

We are publishing below an exchange of correspondence between Howard Fast and Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C. It concerns the State Department refusal to permit Fast to leave the country to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Rio de Janeiro, March 11-16.

• • •

FAST'S LETTER

"Dear Mrs. Shipley:

"In the past you have refused my applications for a passport. It would sem to me that no good purpose has been served through such a refusal, and that such acts, which are essentially of a dictatorial and anti-democratic nature, can only serve to weaken our country.

"Now I have been invited to attend the Inter-Continental Peace Conference in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the latter part of January. I am now writing to ask whether the Passport Division is willing to give me a passport to attend this conference. I must know as soon as possible since, as you will understand, there are a number of arrangements which must be made.

"I will expect to hear from you soon, and I sincerely hope that you will see the necessity of overcoming this incredible house-prisoner situation that has arisen.

"Sincerely,

"HOWARD FAST."

• • •

REPLY

"My dear Mr. Fast:

"In reply to your letter of Jan. 8, 1952, you are informed that the department is not prepared to provide you with passport facilities at this time since it is of the opinion that your proposed travel would not be in the best interests of the United States.

"Sincerely,

"MRS. R. B. SHIPLEY,
"Chief, Passport Division."

• • •

SECOND LETTER

"Dear Mrs. Shipley:

"I have received your letter which is dated Jan. 21, 1952, and I find that neither time nor repetition of these strange actions on your part have dulled my sense of incredulity. I must state unequivocally that I deny the assertion in your letter. I state once again that I have never taken any action in my life which was not in the best interests of the United States of America. I find your letter cynical, and completely expressive of the totalitarian aspects of Mr. Acheson's State Department.

"I renew my request for a passport. I shall continue to renew this request until I receive a passport, and I am not willing, Mrs. Shipley, to resign myself to virtual imprisonment within the borders of the United States at the dictates of yourself and your colleagues in the State Department.

"Your action is not only cynical, but is most expressively contemptuous of all the good things which America has traditionally stood for. I state again that neither you nor any of your colleagues has the right to arbitrarily determine what is or is not to the best interests of the United States.

"Only the people of the United States can truly determine this, and certainly neither the record of the Truman Administration nor its State Department has indicated in any way that they have the slightest awareness of either the needs of the American people, the aspirations of the American people, or of the many things which are in the best interests of the American people.

"In the light of the foregoing, I renew my request for a passport.

"Respectfully yours,
"HOWARD FAST."

19 AMERICANS TELL ABOUT THEIR TRIP TO SOVIET UNION

WE SAW IT OURSELVES. Report of the 19 Americans On Their Visit to the USSR. New World Review. New York. 96 pp. 25 cents.

"We Saw It Ourselves" is the most recent of a number of reports published by groups of Americans who traveled freely in the Soviet Union.

This fact itself is a significant one, because it shows how big a fraud is the lie about the Soviet "Iron Curtain" when, in reality, the Russians welcome open-minded people from any country who are interested in finding out the truth for themselves.

• • •

The mounting number of passport seizures, passport refusals and firings of Americans who have 'dared' to visit the Soviet Union shows, on the contrary, who it is who is afraid of travel, who it is who fears to let the American people hear from ordinary, unbiased Americans themselves what it really is like in the socialist sixth of the earth.

"We Saw It Ourselves" is such a report, by 19 Americans who visited the Soviet Union after attending the November, 1950, World Peace Congress in Warsaw. A feature of the attractive, illustrated booklet is the fact that various members of the delegation have written authoritative accounts of these aspects of Soviet life of which their own professions would make them the best judge.

Thus, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, physician and former Commissioner of Charities of New York City, has written of the health care of the Soviet people; the Revs. Massie C. Kennard, Willard Uphaus, Robert Muir, and others, deal with religion as they saw it in the Soviet Union, and so on.

Other phases of the report deal with the status of women in the Soviet Union; how Soviet families live; culture under socialism, the equal rights of the numerous Soviet nationalities, etc., as they were seen by Mrs. Mollie Lucas, Charles P. Howard, Prof. Holland Roberts, Charles Collins, Mrs. Pauline Taylor, and all the other members of the group.

The Negro and white trade unionists, clergymen, civic, women's and farm leaders who took part in the delegation have provided for their fellow-countrymen a rich and meaty report of what they saw and heard with their own eyes in the Soviet Union.

"We Saw It Ourselves" ought to be read by every American who wants a world at peace.—R.F.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Letter To Dodger Proxy on Florida

THE FOLLOWING LETTER has gone out to Walter O'Malley, who is beginning his second year as president of the Brooklyn Dodgers. We will apprise you of any answer that may be forthcoming.

•

Dear Mr. O'Malley:

In less than a month the Dodgers will be headed for Florida. The Brooklyn organization just signed a 21-year lease on the Vero Beach training grounds. And the schedule shows that the team will play most of its exhibition games at Miami.

As you must know, it is impossible for people to think of Miami and the state of Florida these days without thinking about the recent murderous atrocities committed against Americans because of the color of their skins. In Miami itself, there have been bombings of Negro homes and Jewish synagogues, followed by threats to Catholic churches. This Klan-like terror, allowed to go unpunished by the Florida authorities, as was the cold-blooded murder of a manacled Negro frameup victim by a sheriff at Groveland, led to the Christmas night bombing assassination of Mr. Harry Moore of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the subsequent death of his wife.

Americans in all sections, professions and fields have joined with the NAACP in strongly condemning this un-American reign of terror in Florida. In response to the suggestion of the NAACP there have been brief memorial work stoppages by Negro and white unionists.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who go to Florida for spring training, have come to stand for something special in the eyes not only of Brooklyn fans but of people all over the land who cherish democracy. As the first big league team to end the un-American color ban in our national pastime, as pioneers in breaking through jimcrow "customs" by playing exhibition games in some southern cities, as a team on which Peewee Reese of Louisville and Jackie Robinson combine to reel off the league's most double plays, a team which boasts in Roy Campanella the game's Most Valuable performer, a team with a farm system giving opportunities to all ballplayers on their merits alone the Dodgers have with good reason become symbolic of real American sportsmanship to millions.

It seems to many fans that the president of such a team should publicly join with those in other fields who have already spoken out in condemning these outrages and in calling for a real investigation and punishment for the cowardly killers. As the Dodgers go to Florida once again, in this situation, the people of Brooklyn, Negro and white, Catholic, Jew and Protestant, all those who pay the freight at Ebbets Field, are certainly entitled to hear from the president of the club on this clear and burning question. Silence is hardly permissible.

If you have already expressed yourself on the Florida terror it has not been in a public sense and has not come to the fans' attention. We would be happy to print any statement you wish to make.

Yours truly,
LESTER RODNEY, Sports Editor.

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Some Yankee Notes . . .

ALLIE REYNOLDS is nobody's fool. He turned down the Yankee's first salary bid at the Fifth Ave. offices on Thursday. Then comes Sunday night's baseball writers' dinner with all its tributes to Allie as the Player of the Year, and his enormous contributions to the Yankees' 1952 successes come into better focus—better for Allie, that is, not for George Weiss.

Casey Stengel says flatly that all big trades are off, which seems to leave fancy Ferris Fain in Shibe Park. Casey, the man who retired as manager the day after the World Series—remember that "exclusive" by Bill Corum in the Journal-American?—thinks that his own Joe Collins should be rated third among the league's first sackers, behind Fain and Eddie Robinson of the Chisox. (Let's see if we agree—there's Dropo, Vernon, Kryhoski, Goldsberry-Arft-Taylor, Easter. Uh oh, give you everybody there but Easter, Casey. You're kidding on that one, aren't you? If you want to say Collins is the third best among the first sackers who the Yankee owners would let play on the Yanks, you have something, but not the third best, please!)

Still thinking about the place Lou Gehrig once held down, Stengel opines that Bob Cerv might make it. The rookie outfielder undoubtedly is a more potent hitter than he looked in his brief, pressure-packed fling here last summer. After all, he did comb Triple A pitching for .344 and 108 rbis one year out of Nebraska University. But there was a suggestion of clumsiness about him which doesn't augur for the emergence of another Gil Hodges with the mitt.

Stengel also talked it up for an infield rookie named Andy Carey as a possible second base successor to Gerry Coleman, with McDougald settling down permanently at third. Here's an early wager that come opening day there will be no Cerv on first or Carey on second at the Stadium. I'll take that Billy Martin for second myself. So will seven other managers in the league.

Gov't Sees Food Price Hikes On Way; Dep't Stores Slump

Students in California College Vote Against UMT, for Korea Truce

KENTFIELD, Cal., Feb. 3.—Students at the College of Marin are, in the majority, opposed to Universal Military Training and believe there should be a cease-fire while Korean truce negotiations are in progress.

Such is the sentiment evidenced in a poll conducted among the college's 450 students and 40 teachers by the College Age Discussion Society, an independent group of students sponsored by the Mill Valley Community Church.

A total of 194 students and 14 teachers participated in the poll, which consisted of eight questions.

Asked whether they favored or opposed the UMT bill now before Congress, 112 said they opposed the measure, 71 said they favored it and 25 were undecided. Percentagewise, 58.84 percent opposed UMT.

Asked on what conditions they favored a truce in Korea, 82 said "cease fire and continue negotiations," 52 said "along the present battle line," 20 said "along the 38th parallel" and 17 said "truce under any conditions." Only 13 thought no solution was possible in Korea and only eight opposed truce.

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

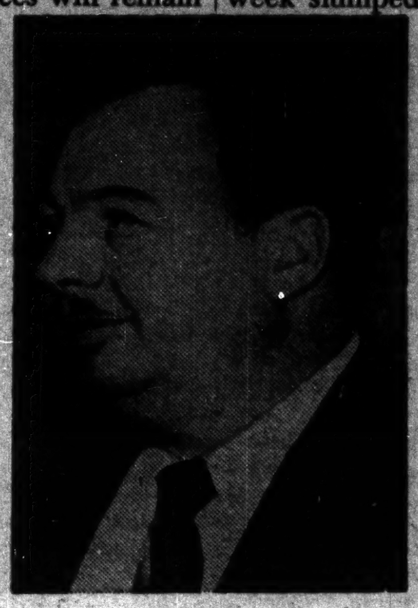
WASHINGTON (FP).—Almost unnoticed in the rash of optimistic predictions that inflation is being licked and prices will remain "relatively stable" was a warning to the joint congressional committee on the economic report by price stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle that food prices may skyrocket in the next few months.

Appearing before the group to review his work, which he will shortly leave to run for the Senate in Ohio, DiSalle said: "Apart from seasonal fluctuations and some soft spots, most food prices remain at their high level and startling advances have occurred in prices of some foods on which we have so far been legally unable to put ceilings.

"In fresh fruits and vegetables group, for example, wholesale cabbage prices are now 28 percent of those of lost January and onions 26 percent. Very large price increases have also occurred in lettuce, potatoes, carrots, celery, green beans and others, which have helped push the cost of food to an alltime high.

"Dairy products and meat for the most part are under very heavy pressure. As high as present meat prices are, we are far from certain that they will not go higher where prices are below the minimum ceilings we can set. Prices of feed grains have been moving up continually up. Agricultural labor, rapidly forsaking the farms for more lucrative city employment, will command higher rates to remain on the land. Farm machinery in competition with defense production is becoming scarcer. Pressure on fertilizer may develop.

"Unless we are successful in controling farmers' costs, food prices could easily rise significantly during the next year—and food prices are key items in maintaining the wellbeing and moral of our workers."



DiSALLE

WASHINGTON. — For the fourth straight week, department stores sales last week slumped far below sales in the corresponding week of 1951, the Federal Reserve Board announced today.

The dollar volume of sales in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, was 14 percent below the week ending Jan. 27, 1951.

The average for the last four weeks of sales is 15 percent below last year's scare-buying pace.

All 12 Federal Reserve districts show lower sales this year than last.

Figures for each district comparing last week and the last four weeks with January, 1951, are:

Boston—Down 17 percent for the week and down 20 percent for the four weeks; New York—down 16 percent and down 19 percent; Philadelphia—down 14 percent and down 13 percent; Cleveland—down 15 percent and down 16 percent; Richmond—down 10 percent and down 13 percent; Atlanta—down 7 percent and down 9 percent.

Flay Ban on Robeson's Travel to Canada

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The barring of Paul Robeson from entering Canada Thursday at Blaine, Wash., was denounced Friday by Louis Burnham, editor of Freedom of which Robeson is publisher, and by the Civil Rights Congress. Robeson and attorney Vincent Hallinan were seeking to enter Canada to speak before a meeting of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Unicn in Vancouver, B. C.

Robeson arrived in Blaine by automobile and was informed by written notice that he could not leave the United States. Hallinan was taken off a Great Northern passenger train and given written notice.

Both Robeson and Hallinan were enroute to Vancouver, B. C., where they were scheduled to speak tomorrow at a convention of British Columbia members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union.

Two border guards removed Hallinan from the train while guards at the U. S. immigration highway checking station stopped Robeson.

The State Dept. has added insult to injury by threatening Paul Robeson with arrest at the Canadian border, Louis Burnham, editor of the newspaper Freedom, declared. "This action, presumably based on the ridiculous charge that the security of the United States would somehow be threatened by the world's greatest artist's appearance before a convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Vancouver, B.C., is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

"The real threat to our security," Burnham declared, "lies in the bomb killing, the legal lynchings and the mob violence against the Negro people, and in the arrogant white supremacy interference in the affairs of colored peoples around the world. This is the story of the State Department doesn't want Robeson to carry to the people of the world.

The Civil Rights Congress denounced the "Nazi-like treatment of Paul Robeson at the Canadian border as a sign of the U.S. government's frantic fear of this great spokesman of the American people, Negro and white, in their demand for an end to genocide against the Negro people at home and colored peoples abroad.

TEXTILE UNION HITS FREEING OF ORGANIZER'S KILLER

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

Attacking Tennessee courts for applying a "double standard" of justice in labor cases, the CIO Textile Workers Union condemned the Jan. 29 acquittal of Cecil Cooke, charged with murdering TWUA organizer Lowell Simmons.

Cooke admitted shooting Simmons, who was in charge of a strike at the Bemis Bag Co. in Bemis, Tenn., but claimed it was in self-defense. Cooke, a non-striking employe, was heading a back-to-work movement.

"Simmons was unarmed, but Cooke shot him through the head in broad daylight while standing only inches away and with a latched screen door between them," the TWUA said. "For Cooke to be acquitted on grounds of 'self-defense' under such circumstances is to make prosecutions in Tennessee a mockery of the law where the victim is a labor person."

The union pointed out that in other Tennessee cases where the defendant was a union member, "the prosecution was strict to the point of vindictiveness and the punishment was of maximum degree."

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK of THE WORKER Edition February 10

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NEGRO STATESMEN, Need of Today —*by Michael Singer*

LET THE WORLD KNOW —*by John Pittman*

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